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S U B S C R I P T I O N R A T E S .

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Summer Issue of the "C. & D."

A NEW YORK advertising specialist has said that "in English-speaking countries no journal (connected with the drug and chemical trades) approaches THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of London." He referred to circulation and advertising efficacy. What is true of the ordinary issues is superlatively the case in regard to the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (July 28, 1906). It will afford that opportunity for extra effort in advertising which is so necessary for furthering sales and maintaining trade. The issue will be produced in magnificent style, the specially designed cover being printed artistically in colours and gold, and the contents, in keeping therewith, will encourage business. It will be an Inset number, and full particulars in regard to it may be obtained from the Publisher at the above address in London.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE LATEST STORE PRICES are given on p. 870.

THE LATE MR. E. N. BUTT left estate valued at over 39,000*l.* (p. 891).

THE latest information about the South African tariff is given on p. 886.

OUR correspondence pages contain several letters on topical subjects (p. 898).

A METHOD of obtaining pure distilled water for bacteriological purposes is explained on p. 880.

AN interesting action as to the original Eau de Cologne has been decided by a German Court (p. 889).

THOSE who are approached regarding the agency for Byron silver gloss should read a paragraph on p. 880.

WE have recently been asked for particulars of Denslow's locomotor-ataxy cure. Some are given on p. 871.

BLAUD'S PILLS have been examined by Mr. Juritz, the Cape analyst, who makes interesting observations on them (p. 874).

SIR CHARLES TENNANT, BART., of the Glen, Innerleithen, the Honorary President of the United Alkali Co., died this week (p. 891).

WHO are the chemists? and who are the chemists? are questions which have been put to the public this week. We answer them on p. 884.

THERE are twenty-eight candidates for seventeen vacancies on the Executive of the North British Branch; these include sixteen sitting members (p. 880).

IN PROFESSOR MOISSAN'S LECTURE before the Royal Institution on the boiling and distillation of metals gold was vaporised into a purple vapour (p. 877).

THE MILAN EXHIBITION does not appear to contain much to interest pharmacists. A C. & D. representative has visited it, and his notes will be found on p. 876.

THE REJECTIONS at the examinations for positions in the medical services reveal some curious facts about the competence of different diplomats. The figures are given on p. 887.

THE CHICAGO MEAT-PACKING SENSATION has touched the drug-trade so far as the supply of medicinal animal products is concerned. We believe there is no reason for alarm or suspicion, and advise perusal of the notes on p. 886 and p. 892.

THIS is a broken week on the markets, which fact accounts for few alterations in values. English peppermint oil, cumin oil, orris, and shellac are dearer. Prussiate of potash and oxalic acid are firmer. Cod-liver oil, tartaric acid, ammonia sulphate, and caraway-seed oil are all easier. An auction of first-hand drugs is reported on p. 894.

THE EDINBURGH SHERIFF has dismissed the summons against Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Powell, Leith, in respect to the sale of liquid extract of cascara sagrada containing glycerin, on the ground that a chemist is entitled to substitute one preservative for another in an official preparation, provided the substance and quality of the preparation are not impaired (p. 890).

THE REVENUE BILL, if passed as it was introduced by Mr. Asquith last week, would abolish the present right of chemists to retail mineralised methylated spirits, and to make methylated liniments with unmineralised spirits. The Bill forbids both, and we want to know the reason why? All sections of the trade should look into the matter and protest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (p. 885).

THE FIRST MEETING of the new Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on Wednesday. Mr. R. A. Robinson was re-elected President, Mr. J. R. Young Vice-President, and Mr. Walter Hills Treasurer. The President gave an outline of what has been done in Parliamentary matters since last meeting, and Mr. Carteighe, as Chairman of the Law Committee, informed the Council of the steps that have been taken to remodel the Poison Schedule, and obtained permission from the Council to confer with the Privy Council on the matter. A draft schedule was in circulation, and from the discussion it appears that diachylon is suggested as an addition to the first part (p. 878).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A young man named George Sleights, described as a chemist, of West Cottingwith, near York, who was to have been married on June 5, attempted to commit suicide, and was removed to York County Hospital.

On June 2 a fire caused extensive damage at the engine and machine rooms of Messrs. C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., timber-merchants, box-manufacturers, and packing-case makers, in Ormside Street, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

At Oxford on May 29, the lad Mackenzie, who was last week remanded on a charge of stealing 5s. 1½d. from his employer, Mr. Thomas Thurland, chemist and druggist, St. Giles' Street, was bound over under the First Offenders Act.

The Harrogate Magistrates have committed Charles Percy Howard, *alias* Blakey and Foote, to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions of the West Riding on a charge of attempting to break into the shop of Messrs. Wilson, Ltd., chemists, James Street, Harrogate, on May 16.

A meeting of the International Exhibitions Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on May 31 at the Offices, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C., when a resolution was passed that the time has now arrived when there should be another International Exhibition held in London.

At the Old Street (London) Police Court on June 5, Charles Brown (24), potman, was sentenced to four months' hard labour for being concerned with another man in stealing a brougham, horse and harness, and a quantity of perfumery belonging to Messrs. J. Grossmith, Son & Co., wholesale perfumers, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Contracts.

The Sittingbourne and Milton Joint Hospital Board have accepted the tender of Mr. R. Robinson, chemist and druggist, Sittingbourne, for the supply of chemist's goods for the ensuing quarter.

The Camberwell Board of Guardians has accepted the following tenders for annual supplies: Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., drugs, etc. (except lint, cotton-wool, and tow, and some tinctures and carbolic acid for the Infirmary), 31 per cent. off catalogue-prices. Apothecaries' Co., tinctures and carbolic acid for the Infirmary, 12½ per cent. off catalogue-prices. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, bandages, 3-in. white open wove, 14s. 9d. per gross; 2½-in. ditto, 12s. 3d.; 3-in. grey ditto, 13s.; 2½-in. ditto, 10s. 9d. Messrs. Leslie's, Ltd., lint, 1s. 3½d. per lb.; cotton-wool, 1s.; tow, 3½d.

At the Local Government Board inquiry now being held into the workhouse contracts at West Ham, it was stated at the sitting on May 29 that in 1904 the tender accepted for surgical appliances amounted to 93l., while others at 57l. and 72l. were rejected. For waterproof sheeting the accepted tender amounted to 197l., those rejected being 166l., 186l., and 190l. In 1905 the tender for surgical appliances which was accepted totalled 267l., while the lowest price sent in was 114l.; for surgical instruments a tender at 15 per cent. off list-prices was accepted and one at 25 per cent. off rejected; the accepted tender for surgical dressings was 844l., and one at 653l. was rejected. The inquiry stands adjourned until June 12.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. Bernard Ellis, chemist and druggist, is shortly opening a pharmacy at 288 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield.

"The correspondence must now be considered closed." Thus the editor of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" shuts down the discussion in its columns on the title "chemist."

The unanimous expressions of support evidenced by the whole of the medical profession in the Eckington district on the subject of title of "chemist" being reserved solely for those who have passed examinations for the same, is a cheering sign of right is might. *A propos* of the Duke of Norfolk's visit to Barlborough, the Duke has promised Eckington chemists to give the "title" question his attention.

The cricket team of the Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club met the Sheffield Union officers' team on May 30, when the latter team wiped out their defeat of last season by a margin of 11 runs and two wickets—the chemists scoring 39 to their opponents' 50 for eight wickets. Mr. Pater made 11 and Mr. C. H. Twelves 14 not out for the pharmacists. Mr. Weatherall took four wickets for 15 runs. Mr. Antcliffe, who supported his brother Union officers, showed splendid form, but was hit by a ball from Mr. Twelves when he had only scored 3 runs.

Midland Notes.

The Birmingham medical men have established a Golf Society. Could not pharmacy follow suit, with Mr. Barclay as President?

Pharmacy leads in Coventry in the matter of education. Alderman Bird is the Chairman of the local Governing Board, which has also the benefit of Colonel Wyley's advice.

Ominous replies have recently appeared in the "Birmingham Post" in answers to correspondents, which imply that infringement of the Pharmacy Acts is contemplated on an unusual scale.

The reign of the *locum-tenens* has begun for the year, and considerable difficulty is already being experienced in securing trustworthy men, bookings being made so far ahead as August and September.

Professor W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., an old Bell scholar, who served his pupilage to pharmacy with Mr. Alfred Allchin, of smelling-salts fame, has been elected President of the Sutton Coldfield Institute.

Mr. Thomas Barclay (of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.) has been added to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Worcester. Mr. Barclay has now qualified for Birmingham, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire.

Poor-law Notes.

The Kensington Guardians have voted a gratuity of 5l. to Mr. W. Harris, dispenser, for extra services necessitated by the addition of Kensal Town to his district, for the year ended Lady-day, 1906.

The "Poor-law Officers' Journal" is publishing lists of the holidays allowed to the officers of certain Unions, and we note that the dispensers at the Infirmary and at the Waterloo Road Workhouse of the Bethnal Green Parish, and the dispenser to the Parish of Fulham, are each allowed twenty-one days. Union dispensers who are not so well off will probably find this fact of assistance in improving their condition in this respect.

The West Ham Guardians have approved a report from their Infirmary Committee which stated that the committee had received a letter from Miss Cutfield, dispenser, stating that no answer had been received to advertisements inviting applications for a pupil to assist her, and asking the Guardians to increase her salary in place of the premium received from the pupils. The committee fully considered the matter, and recommended that the salary of the officer be increased by 12l. per annum, and that a further advertisement be issued inviting applications for a pupil, without requiring a premium, the selection to be left in the hands of the Medical Superintendent.

Manchester Notes.

Mr. F. W. Bates, of "Frizzetta" fame, presided at a meeting of the Stretford Education Committee at which it was decided that steps should be taken to make the attendance of boys and girls at evening continuation schools compulsory up to the age of 18 years.

A good deal of canvassing has been going on locally, both among chemists and medical men, with regard to the petitions issued by the Pharmaceutical Society to its divisional secretaries. Medical men generally support the petition quite readily and are very genial, but one or two have withheld their support on the ground that the title "chemist and druggist" is a trade-title, like "grocer" or "ironmonger." Curiously enough, one solitary chemist refused to have anything to do with it, and said he would sooner sign for a repeal of the Act. One is struck by the different behaviour of different chemists. While some readily and loyally do all they can to interview medical men in their districts, others cannot see their way to do anything.

An American Doctor.

At Marylebone Police Court on June 5, Le Grand N. Denslow was summoned, at the instance of the Medical Defence Union, for falsely pretending to be, and using the titles of, a doctor and a physician. Counsel for the prosecution said defendant had consulting-rooms at 38 Harley Street and at 36 Dorset Square, and held himself out as a person who could cure locomotor ataxy. A solicitor's clerk who called upon defendant was told by him that he was a specialist in that complaint, and that he had performed many cures. Asked about his fees, defendant said his charge was 500 guineas to those who could afford it, but he would soon be charging 1,000 guineas; for the cure, he said, cost him 150*l.* a week. He agreed, however, to charge the clerk 100 guineas—fifty guineas down and the balance by arrangement.—Defendant's solicitor denied that defendant had falsely pretended to be a doctor. He was a highly qualified medical man, who had been engaged in medical work in America since 1876.—The Magistrate (Mr. Paul Taylor) said it might be that the defendant was a perfectly competent man, and was able, as he said, to effect cures in that particular disease, but he was not justified in practising without an English qualification. Fines amounting to 30*l.* were imposed, with ten guineas costs.

Co-operative Trading.

The annual Congress of Co-operative Associations has been held in Birmingham this week, when 1,464 delegates were present. Mr. J. C. Gray, the President, in his inaugural address, stated the total co-operative membership is 2,259,479 persons, who, with their families, may be estimated to number at least 9,000,000 persons. From 1861 to the end of 1905 the trade of co-operative societies amounted to 1,564,743,610*l.*, and the profits derived from that trade reached the enormous total of 153,118,706*l.* To-day the amount of capital invested in co-operative societies is 30,247,194*l.*

Store-prices.

The alterations in the price-circular of the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., for June include the following :

Added.—Compressed tablets: Aloin co. (sugar-coated), per bot. of 50 4*1/2*d., 100 7*1/2*d.; bismuth-and-soda (5-gr.), 50 5*d.*, 100 9*1/2*d.; charcoal (5-gr.), 100 5*1/2*d.; cascara sagrada (2-gr., sugar-coated), 50 3*1/2*d., 100 5*d.*; effervescent citrate of lithia (5-gr.), 100 1*s.* 10*d.*; pepsin (3-gr., sugar-coated), 50 8*1/2*d., 100 1*s.* 3*1/2*d.; potassium bromide (5-gr.), 100 5*1/2*d.; potassium chlorate, 100 4*d.*; potash-and-borax, 100 4*d.*; phenazone, 50 9*d.*, 100 1*s.* 4*d.*; soda-mint (5-gr.), 100 4*1/2*d.; saccharin (2-gr.), 100 6*1/2*d., 500 2*s.* 3*d.* American corn-silk, 4*1/2*d. per box; Glattolin, 4*d.* per cake; Vinolia white bar soap, 3*d.* per box; pot-pourri, in decorated willow-pattern tins, 9*d.* per tin.

Advanced.—Camphor, 3*1/2*d. per 1-oz. tablet, 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb., (in blocks) 4*lb.* 1*s.*, 1*lb.* 4*s.*; saffron (finest), 5*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 3*s.* per oz.; sarsaparilla-root, 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; seltzogenes (Geraut's patent), wire-covered, 3*pint* 11*s.* 6*d.*, 5-pint 15*s.* 6*d.*; cane-covered, 3*pint* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 5-pint 17*s.*; Wright's coal-tar shaving-soap, 8*d.* per tablet.

Reduced.—Hall's coca-wine, 3*s.* per bottle.

Special attention is given to summer salines (Abbey's effervescent salt, Eno's fruit-salt, Lamplough's pyretic saline, Bishop's citrate of magnesia, etc., and beverages (Stover's lime-juice cordial, Feltoe's lemon squash, Sainsbury's fruit syrups, etc.).

Cricket.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' League.—A match between the May & Baker C.C. and Burgoyne Burridges C.C. was played at Raynes Park on June 2. Burgoyne's scored 129 (Slade taking five wickets for 35 runs), and May & Baker made 137 for three.—Davy Hill C.C. and Gramme C.C. met at Crofton Park on June 2, when the scores were : Gramme, 47; Davy Hill, 78 for six wickets. For the winners, G. Tombs captured six wickets for 20 runs and E. Sibley scored 34.—The matches yet to be played are as follows :

- June 16. Davy Hill v. May & Baker, Crofton Park.
- 23. Burgoyne v. Gramme, Wadham Lodge.
- July 14. Davy Hill v. Burgoyne, Crofton Park.
- Gramme v. May & Baker, Raynes Park.
- ” 21. Burgoyne v. May & Baker, Wadham Lodge.
- ” 28. Gramme v. Burgoyne, Raynes Park.
- Aug. 18. May & Baker v. Gramme, Raynes Park.
- Sept. 22. Gramme v. Davy Hill, Raynes Park.

Date for Burgoyne v. Davy Hill yet to be arranged.

The following table shows the results of the matches already played :

	Played	Won	Lost	Points
May & Baker	2	2	0	4
Davy Hill	2	1	1	2
Gramme	1	0	1	0
Burgoyne	1	0	1	0

Westminster College C.C. v. Muter's C.C.—Played at Nunhead on June 2. Muter's, who only had nine men, batted first, and were all out for 28, mainly owing to the excellent bowling of Foster and Elliott. Westminster obtained 129 runs, of which Foster placed 60 to his credit. Muter's had a second innings, and were out for 24.

On May 30 the Nottingham Chemists' Athletic Club visited Bleasby, a charmingly situated village about sixteen miles from the city, and played the local eleven. The Chemists were the first to bat, and compiled 54, the principal contributors being Adamson (10) and H. C. Prince (22 not out). Against this Bleasby scored 102 for eight wickets.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A New Branch.

Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin, have completed arrangements for the opening of a branch at Phibsborough (Dublin).

A Pharmaceutical Camerist.

Mr. Richard Lennon Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, the Medical Hall, Monaghan, has opened a studio in connection with his establishment for taking miniature photographs.

A Druggist's Action.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court on June 5, Mr. Samuel Gibson, 73 King Street, druggist, sued Messrs. Millin & Co., Ltd., formerly of Victoria Street, Belfast, in liquidation, to recover 32*l.* 5*s.* damages for breach of contract, injury to a dynamo, and misrepresentation. There was a cross-case by Messrs. Millin & Co. against Mr. Samuel Gibson to recover 5*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* for goods supplied and work and labour done. The Judge dismissed the first action, and gave a decree for 2*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* on the cross-case.

Window-shows.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, have recently captured many of the show-windows of the Dublin-Medical Halls. Passers-by can readily recognise the fleecy-capped peak of Snowdon mountain the pride of Wales, which reminds them at once of "Hazeline Snow." The drapery employed is blue, cream, and white, and contrasts with the background of the blue and white mountain tints. Leaves and branches of *Hamamelis virginiana* are tastefully arranged, and make one of the most elegant and attractive window-displays ever witnessed in the Irish metropolis.

From Ireland to Scotland.

On June 4 the employés of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., druggists, Belfast, held their annual excursion to Castle Kennedy in Scotland. During the day dinner was served in the King's Arms, where a vote of thanks to the directors was proposed by Mr. Maxwell Thompson. Mr. Wm. Clarke responded. At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Charles J. Wills, manager of the wholesale drug-warehouse in Lagan View Street, was presented with a handsome clock and ornaments by his fellow-employés in honour of his approaching marriage. Mr. Wm. Clarke, managing director of the company, also presented Mr. Wills with a cheque.

Scientific Education in Ireland.

A correspondent of the London "Times" states that "the direction of scientific education in the College of Science in Dublin and in the Irish intermediate schools has been entrusted to the Agricultural and Technical Department for Ireland. Its advisory board consists mainly of clerics who know nothing of science, and who will exert their power to the utmost to crush honest scientific teaching or scientific development. There are forty scholarships in connection with the College of Science, and the free education and the keep of these scholars mean between

3,000/- and 4,000/- a year." A copy of the paper set at the scholarship examination in 1902 is appended, the following being one of the three questions asked :

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects: (a) The value of advertisement of his goods to a pharmaceutical chemist; (b) motor-cars; (c) "The child is father to the man."

The Week's Poisonings.

FIVE of the fourteen deaths during the past week as a result of poison were misadventures. In two instances laudanum was inadvertently taken in overdose, the victims being John Wardle Gray, of Gateshead, and Percy Middleton, a well-known Leeds barrister. Annie Powell, of Pont-lottyn, drank a fatal quantity of poisonous liniment in mistake for ginger-beer; and Annie Stratton, a doctor's wife at Bolsover, accidentally took an overdose of potassium bromide. An upholsterer, named Alfred George Cherry, of High Street, Uxbridge, has died from misadventure through drinking some butter of antimony in mistake for a cup of tea. Eliza Annie Lightfoot, wife of a labourer at Thornaby, poisoned herself with laudanum, of which she had obtained sixpennyworth from Mr. Henry Garbutt, chemist and druggist, manager of Milburn's, Ltd., of Stockton. Two suicides with carbolic acid are reported—those of Annie Amelia King, of Southampton, and of Mabel Faggetter, a domestic servant at Woking. Arthur Herbert Sycamore, a bank caretaker, of Bow, committed suicide with chlorodyne; while Dr. William Gill, late medical officer of Radcliffe, Lancs, took 4 oz. of chloral. John William Charles was found dead at St. Leonards, hydrochloric-acid poisoning being the cause of death. A well-dressed young man (not identified) was found dead in a chalk quarry at Frindsbury, near Rochester; in his coat-pocket was a packet which had contained salt of lemon. Charles William Challice, a Notting Hill cabdriver, poisoned himself at Wormwood Scrubs by drinking liquid ammonia.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

POISONOUS BEANS.—The poisonous nature of certain haricots, which aroused much attention in Paris lately, is said to have been first demonstrated by a pharmacist named Marcadieu, of Reunion, in 1840.

THE SYNDICATE OF PARISIAN PHARMACY is an association of "pharmacists of the Seine Department keeping open shop for public sale," formed a few months ago. The "Pharmacie Parisienne" is their official organ.

A POPULAR PHARMACIST.—M. Vavasseur, President of the Havre Pharmacists' Syndicate, Secretary of the Norman Pharmacists' Federation and editor of their journal, having been nominated as "Officer of the Academy," his fellow-pharmacists have presented him with a handsome bronze.

PARIS SUPERIOR SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The number of students at this school is now 1,318 only. It was formerly over 1,400. The decrease is attributable to the abolition of the "second class" diploma. The new law reducing military service to two years for pharmacists and non-pharmacists alike will probably have the same effect of thinning down the redundant pharmaceutical population.

THE MARVELLOUS POTION AND POMADE.—"I only cure those abandoned by the doctors, so what have the doctors to complain of?" said M. Cazeau, aged eighty-three, when brought up recently for the third time before the Paris Police Court for illegal practice of medicine. His treatment consists of a pomade and a blood-purifier, both prepared from herbs of the mountains which were his native home. He was fined 200f. (8/-), plus 200f. (8/-) damages, payable to the prosecuting body, the Syndicate of Doctors of the Seine Department.

"THE UBIQUITOUS AD."—A cab is the last place in which one would expect to be reminded of pharmacy. Apollo, the god of healing, drove his chariot, and modern doctors do likewise, but your pharmacist does his business afoot. However, the other day I took a "taximetre" cab, and, keeping my eye on the dial which indicates what one has to pay, my attention was drawn to a neat enamelled-iron plate next to

the dial, and I read that some formic-acid preparation is excellent for most of the ills that flesh is heir to. I have long since been used to advertising in trams, railway stations and railway carriages, twopenny tubes, penny "lifts," and halfpenny omnibuses, but this was the last straw.

THE USE OF GENTIAN.—Gentian, M. Tanret tells us, is still the classical febrifuge on the East Coast of Corsica (a hotbed of malaria for centuries past), where he has been staying lately. When quinine cost 7½d. to 10d. per gram the peasants had to do without it, but now, thanks to the efforts of the Anti-malaria League of Corsica, they can obtain it for 1½d. a gram, and it is largely employed. When the peasants go to the mountains at Ghisonaccia, they seldom fail to bring back some. The "French febrifuge" of the eighteenth century was a powder composed of gentian, chamomile, and oak-bark, and as late as in 1811, the Minister of War, finding quinine scarce and dear, advised the use of indigenous plants, and Gasc, army surgeon at Berlin, treated intermittent fever with a mixture of gentian and bistort. M. Tanret considers gentian possesses valuable qualities, and, without being a substitute for quinine, may often be usefully employed.

ENGLISHMAN'S DEATH IN PARIS.—The Paris police are making inquiries with reference to the death of Mr. James Scofield, an English professor, whose body was discovered on June 4 by the concierge of his apartments in the rue Washington. Mr. Scofield, who was sixty years of age, had not been seen for ten days, and suspicion accordingly became aroused. It is not known yet whether the case is one of suicide or death from natural causes.—The only Professor James Schofield included in the current number of the "Minerva, Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt," says the "Tribune," is Mr. J. A. Schofield, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Sydney, N.S.W.—This gentleman, however, is not, we may add, a man of sixty, if we may judge from the fact that he was admitted as a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry as recently as 1901. He is an Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1892.

BIARRITZ THE BEAUTIFUL.—Biarritz is a thriving and still growing place. The Hôtel du Palais has been rebuilt, and the erection of villas continues, while the visitors vary in nationality and class from King Edward VII. and King Alfonso XIII. to the "rescapés" of Courrières—these miners and their families were lodged at an hotel close to the station. The practice of advertising as "English chemists," etc., establishments where no qualified English dispenser is employed exists here as elsewhere, but some of the Biarritz pharmacists have hit on the practical remedy for this abuse by announcing the name and qualifications of their British dispenser. Thus in one pharmacy I noticed printed cards: "English prescriptions carefully prepared by H. A. Roberts, M.P.S." Another establishment "goes one better," and announces in a similar manner, "English department, Mr. D. Bright. Prescriptions dispensed with the best English drugs only, and at the same prices as the London stores." This is evidently one of those "store-price" pharmacies which one usually finds near the public market-place in a French town; it has a price-list, not only of patents, but of drugs and even analyses, conspicuously placed on the shop-front, and issues neat "folders," printed in English, where sundry prices are likewise quoted. The evidently up-to-date state of pharmacy in this prosperous and pleasant little town made me wonder at the occasional neglected state of shop-fronts. If it is worth while to put an English announcement in a window, is it not worth while to keep it in repair? "DIPENING HEMI T" was an inscription I took at first to be an announcement in the Basque language, but it turned out to be (or to have been) English; and at another pharmacy I saw a neat inscription announcing a Royal, or rather Imperial, appointment on a jagged broken pane of glass. I suppose it is the end of the season, and that next autumn one will find all "swept and garnished" and duly repaired, as accidents will happen in the best-regulated pharmacies.

TRADE is extremely bad generally all over Scotland in the drug trade. There have never been so many chemists' shops to be sold as now, especially in Edinburgh.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other, societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

The Commonwealth.

COMMERCE ACT.—The latest information in regard to this Act is that the regulations will not be published for some time yet, and that in the meantime reasonable representations concerning the operation of the Act will be considered by the Customs Department.

New South Wales.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF N.S.W.—At its meeting on April 19, Mr. Arthur Jorwerth Joseph, a chemist and druggist of Great Britain, was registered under the Pharmacy Act of N.S.W. A curious question came up for consideration. A chemist in one town apparently goes to another at some distance for three days in the week. On the other days the pharmacy is either closed or in charge of a young man who only sells proprietary medicines. An application from a resident storekeeper for a poisons licence brought the matter under discussion. The Act provides that such licences to storekeepers should not be granted when there is a chemist with an open pharmacy within four miles of the place. The President held that a pharmacy within the meaning of the Act is one that is open every day of the week for the convenience of the public. It was also decided that the police should be invited to take action under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act as the pharmacist apparently carries on business without a registered pharmacist in charge of the branch shop.

Western Australia.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA held their annual dinner on March 28, when about 120 members of the Society and friends were present with the Minister for Lands and a member of the Legislative Council. The President of the Society (Mr. Parry) said that the Pharmacy Act, with its amendments, was as good as it was possible for a Parliament to make it. The M.L.C. responded to the toast of "Parliament," and said that chemists must vigilantly preserve the purity and quality of their medicinal drugs. The Minister for Lands proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia." He was pleased to know that the reciprocal arrangement had been made with Tasmania and Queensland, and wished the same federal spirit extended through the whole of the States. The Chairman replied and congratulated the members on their Association and the Technical School which was the embryo of the coming University.

Victoria.

INTER-STATE RECIPROCITY.—From the annual report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria it appears that since inter-State reciprocity came into operation on February 1, 1903, the registrations have been as follows: In Victoria—under New South Wales certificates, 10; under South Australian certificates, 5; in New South Wales under Victorian certificates, 6; in South Australia under Victorian certificates, 5.

THE IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS into Seville during 1905 amounted to 13,676 tons, against 13,398 tons in 1904 and 13,517 tons in 1903.

JUST AS BAD.—"Is there much litigation going on here?" inquired the young prospecting lawyer of a seaside Boniface. "No, I haven't heard of any cases of that, but we've recently got rid of an epidemic of fever."

Canadian Notes.

NOT BINDING.—At Toronto on May 19, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Clute in the action of Henry K. Wampole & Co., proprietary-medicine manufacturers, against F. E. Karn & Co., Ltd., both of Toronto. The Judge held that an agreement by the defendants not to sell Wampole & Co.'s medicines under a certain figure was an agreement in restraint of trade, and not binding.

CONSIDER WELL.—At the present time, when so much attention is being directed to the advantages to be derived from residence in the Canadian North-West, it is just as well (writes a British Columbian correspondent) for the English druggist to consider long before taking the step. Capital is required, and a large amount of "stick-to-it-ness," for there are many hardships to be encountered and overcome in a young country. But there are many openings for educated men with capital and a liking for good hard work.

SUCCESS IN ADOPTED COUNTRY.—At the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, held last month, the most brilliant candidate was Mr. Ernest D. Calvert, who won both the General Proficiency Medal and the Flexon Chemistry Medal. Mr. Calvert is a native of Hull, England, where he served his apprenticeship. He passed the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1899, and was altogether about nine years in the drug-trade in this country before going out to Canada three years ago. Mr. Calvert is now in business at McCrimmon & McBane's pharmacy, Rainy River, Ontario.

FLORIDA-WATER DEBAUCH.—An inquest was held at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, on May 17, on the bodies of five Indians. The symptoms of the victims were burning in the breast, delirium, glassy eyes, and blindness. The evidence of Indian witnesses showed that the deceased drank a certain brand of Florida water as a beverage, the dose being three spoonfuls in a cup of water. It was stated that 800 bottles of Florida water were shipped into Duck Lake during the preceding five months. In this connection Mr. James Macoun, of the Geological Survey, stated recently that perfumes and other preparations containing alcohol were being misused by unscrupulous persons to debauch the Indians of the West, to whom liquor as such may not be sold.

OPPOSITION TO THE N.D.C.C.—The National Drug and Chemical Co. is to have opposition in the Maritime provinces. One of the companies absorbed by the combine was the Canadian Drug Co. of St. John, N.B., organised by Mr. David Russell. The syndicate bought out the local company, paying for the stock at the rate of 50c. on the dollar, and also purchased the building, which is now the headquarters of the combine. Reports say that Mr. Russell was not well pleased over the arrangement, and he is believed to be the moving spirit in the new enterprise. A large building has been leased, and it is expected that the company will be ready for business in a few weeks. Some good people are said to be associated with Mr. Russell, and there is also said to be some English capital behind the enterprise.

DISCLOSURE ON THE LABEL.—An inquest was held at Lachine last month on the body of Victoria Jarvis, the infant daughter of an English immigrant. The child was fretful at night, and the mother purchased a bottle of soothing-syrup at a corner grocery. The bottle purported to contain syrup of anise, but did not bear the name of any doctor as having prescribed or prepared it. After receiving a dose the child became quiet, and some time after was discovered to be dead. The jury decided that the child undoubtedly died from the administration of the patent medicine, but imputed direct blame to no one, only strongly stating that for the public safety the law should compel makers of such proprietary preparations to print upon the labels their ingredients, and to state plainly what, if any, poisonous substances entered into their preparation.

THE IMPORTS OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS into the port of Basra during 1905 amounted to 4,215 packages, valued at 12,645l., against 4,315 packages, valued at 12,945l., in 1904.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

A YACHTING DISASTER.—On May 13 the yacht *Veline*, with Mr. Wragg, chemist, another man, and a boy on board, capsized in Table Bay. Assistance was sent out, but no trace of the occupants could be found. Mr. Wragg went out to South Africa about six years ago as a special compounder in the R.A.M.C. during the war. He was stationed for some time with No. 11 General Hospital, Kimberley.

CAPE ANALYSES.—Mr. C. F. Juritz, senior analyst for the Cape Colony, in his report for the year 1904, states that 2,810 samples were analysed in the laboratories at Cape Town and at Grahamstown during the year. These included iron pills, 30; castor oil, 19; cream of tartar, 15; sheep-dip, 10; strychnine, 8; cinnamon, 7; spirit of wine, 5; curry-powder, 5; malt extract, 4; soda-water, 4; "medicine," 4; carbolic acid, 3; saltpetre, linseed oil, "supposed poison," rhubarb powder, and tartaric acid, 2 each; lime-juice, valerian extract, oxalic acid, formaldehyde, quinine-wine, sodium arsenite, infus. rosea acid, conc., wolfram, sodium sulphate, "zout tinctuur," "wonder Kroon essens," compound liquorice-powder, sandalwood oil, compound tincture of camphor, "supposed bismuth," methyl de-natrium arsenate, pills, salt of lemon, sulphuric acid, glycerin, spirit of nitrous ether, Gregory's powder, saffron, fever-mixture, vinegar essence, sodium carbonate, and ammonium chloride, 1 each. Of these five samples of iron pills were deficient in ferrous carbonate, while eight of cream of tartar were found to contain varying amounts of lead and arsenic, as well as, in some cases, gypsum. With regard to the alleged instability of ferrous carbonate in iron pills made by the B.P. method, put forward as a defence in some of the iron-pill prosecutions, Mr. Juritz says:

It may here be recorded that B.P. pills were subsequently specially prepared for this laboratory and kept in hermetically sealed tubes. After a lapse of three months they were found to have lost no more than 10 per cent. of the ferrous carbonate originally contained. These results seemed to point to the necessity for more detailed investigation, and . . . a number of iron pills were made according to the B.P. formula by the qualified dispenser of Messrs. A. Cleghorn & Co., druggists, of this city, and, for the purpose of comparison, similar pills were compounded with glucose and honey in place of syrup. The pills, which were uncoated, were analysed two hours after being compounded, and a number of samples were placed in hermetically sealed bottles for analysis from time to time. The following average percentages of ferrous carbonate were found present in the pills on the dates mentioned:

Date	B.P. Pill	Glucose-coated Pill	Honey-coated Pill
March 17, 1904	... 19.77	19.60	21.05
April 7, 1904	... 19.67	18.65	19.67
April 21, 1904	... 18.76	18.69	20.73
June 11, 1904	... 17.80	17.50	21.40

These results show that the B.P. pill will lose about 5 per cent. in one month and 10 per cent. in three months, that the pill coated (*sic*) with glucose is not more permanent, but that the honey-coated (*sic*) pill preserves its strength.

Mr. Juritz objects to occasional but persistent submission of samples of Cape bush tea (*Cyclopia genistoides*) for analysis. There could be no conceivable object, he says, in adulterating an article of that description.

THE CHEMISTS' CLAIM.—In the Resident Magistrate's Court at Cape Town on May 8, Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Cape Town, sued Hilyard Home Drummond for 1/. 18s. 9d. for goods supplied. Defendant took a number of technical objections to

the serving of the summons, and finally to the jurisdiction of the Court, all of which were overruled by the Magistrate. Defendant refused to plead, saying he would appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. William Turnbull, manager for Messrs. Petersen & Co., having proved the debt, judgment was entered for plaintiffs, with costs.

Orange River Colony.

MR. A. LOMAX, chemist and druggist, of Heilbron and Richmond, Natal, was visiting Bloemfontein on holiday when the mail left.

THE BUSINESS carried on by Mr. J. L. Houlton, chemist and druggist, at Winburg, O.R.C., has been taken over by Mr. W. Burnett, chemist and druggist, who has been in charge of it for some time.

THE MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL have drawn up a preliminary examination scheme for those wishing to qualify as chemists and druggists in the Colony, which will present no difficulty to anyone of average education.

THE CEREMONY OF INSTALLATION of the R.W.M. of the Thistle Lodge No. 942 (S.C.), Bloemfontein, on May 15, was performed by W. Bro. F. Carter, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange River Colony.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY ORDINANCE has been adopted in Bloemfontein, and Wednesday has been fixed as the weekly closing-day. This has had the effect of closing up a number of small stores which formerly kept open, but chemists are allowed to sell articles required for "medical or surgical purposes."

Transvaal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. Gerard Heald, who was lately in business in Johannesburg, has left for England, having disposed of his business interests in the Transvaal.—Messrs. H. Tinker & Co. have opened a pharmacy at Benoni, a reef township some twenty-four miles east of Johannesburg. The establishment is under the management of Mr. Dixon, late of B. O. Jones & Co., Ltd., Boksburg.

THE NATIVE PERFUME.—The natives of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies evince a predilection for violent perfumes, says the "South African Gazette." These are imported in cardboard boxes of one dozen assorted bottles, the boxes being sold to Pretoria traders at about 3s. 3d. each. These perfumes are of German make, despatched through London.

NEW CHEMISTS.—The Assistant Colonial Secretary notifies that registration-certificates under the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Ordinance, 1904, have been granted to the following chemists and druggists: Gerard Heald (Minor Gr. Brit. 1900), Iestyn Panton Jones (Minor Gr. Brit. 1903), Edward Stanton Corke (Transvaal Phy. Bd. 1905), Harry Wheildon (Transvaal Phy. Bd. 1905), David Robertson Ramsay (Minor Gr. Brit. 1879), Arthur William Ventham (Minor Gr. Brit. 1897), Charles Harold Dixon (Minor Gr. Brit. 1901), and Percy Aldham Baker (Minor Gr. Brit. 1903).

PHARMACY BOARD OF CAPE COLONY.

The Colonial Pharmacy Board, in their report for the year 1905, state that from communications which have from time to time been received by the Board, it is evident that there is very general discontent among the chemists throughout the Colony on account of the interpretation of the Licence Act by which chemists have been required to pay the general-dealer's licence, in addition to their own. The Board is entirely in sympathy with the chemists in this case, as it is felt that the intention of the Act, as indicated by the fact that the chemist's licence was fixed at 5/-, was that this should cover the general-dealer's licence, which is only 3/-, and it is hoped that steps will be taken to remove what is evidently regarded as a hardship by chemists all over the Colony.

The matter of the establishment of reciprocity between the various Pharmacy Boards in South Africa is making slow but steady progress. Several difficulties, which were not foreseen when the idea was first suggested, have arisen, but it is anticipated that these will be overcome, and that a satisfactory reciprocal arrangement will be established in the near future.

Demerara Doings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. E. W. F. ENGLISH, science lecturer, Department of Science and Agriculture, has returned from leave of absence and resumed his duties.

STATISTICS referring to the exports of the Colony from January 1 to May 7, 1906, show increases in sugar, rum, timber, balata (rubber), cocoa, starch, kola-nuts, and rice.

OWING TO BUILDING-OPERATIONS in the vicinity, Messrs. Blank & Co. have been compelled to vacate their branch in Water Street, Georgetown, which they opened only last year.

MR. S. M. DE CASTRO, late dispenser to Messrs. Isaacson & Co., New Amsterdam, has instituted a claim against the firm for wrongful dismissal. The Magistrate has reserved his decision.

KEROSENE-DUTY.—It has been proposed to reduce the duty on kerosene oil from 25c. to 12½c. per gal., and to make up for the decrease by increasing the duty on mustard oil, ghee (refined butter), salt, dholl (pea-meal), coriander-seeds, spices, and stearine.

AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS the following orchids were in flower when the mail left: *Cypripedium villosum*, *Brassia Lawrenceana*, *Epidendrum Osmanthus*, *E. variegatum*, *Cattleya Warocqueana*, *C. Trianae*, *Renanthera coccinea*, *Dendrobium Gibsonii*.

A NEW MEDICAL SCHEME has been introduced by the Surgeon-General. One of the principal changes is "to classify the medical officers so that they be afforded an incentive to keep themselves abreast of the times, and thus to qualify for promotion."

AT THE EXAMINATIONS for registered chemists and druggists which terminated on May 2, two candidates out of four were successful—namely, Mr. S. White and Mr. Humphreys. Contrary to the custom at former examinations, practical dispensing was one of the subjects.

MR. W. T. JOHNSON suffered considerable loss last December from his windows having been smashed by rioters. At a meeting of the Georgetown Town Council, Mr. Johnson stated that the goods damaged were valued at \$350. Messrs. Rainer & Thompson, druggists, were appointed to act as valuers.

LARGELY OWING TO THE ENERGY of the manager of one of the Water Street firms, the principal dealers in proprietary medicines have signed an agreement to sell these goods at fixed wholesale and retail prices, of which the following are retail examples: Beecham's pills, 32c.; Eno's salt, 64c.; Condy's fluid, 32c.; "Kepler" malt, 64c.; and Odol, 32c. The penalty for breaking the agreement is \$24.

A MAN STANDS CHARGED at Vriedenhoop with having administered a poisonous drug, said to be cantharidin, in some sweets to a young woman. The victim, who is dangerously ill, had to be carried into court upon a stretcher, having lost the use of her lower limbs. The accused is said to have signed the poison-book at the shop where he purchased the poison, which another druggist in the same street had refused to sell him.

A LONDON FIRM has recently been in communication with the Governor as to the possibility of exporting limes from British Guiana; and from the correspondence which has been published there seems to be a likelihood of establishing a lime-growing industry. A representative of the firm in question is to visit the Colony shortly, for the purpose of making inquiries on the subject. Professor Harrison, the local agricultural expert, has stated that certain parts of the Colony are suitable for the growing of limes, and that trade in this fruit would be profitable to the growers.

RUBBER.—Mr. Beckett, agricultural instructor, will shortly be sent on a special mission to the Pomeroon and North-West to study, in conjunction with the Government officers of those districts, the question of rubber-production. Mr. Beckett has instructions to make collections of the different rubber-producing plants, with a view to their scientific identification. Large quantities of seeds of *Hevea brasiliensis* have been ordered by the Government from Ceylon. There are 5,000 rubber-trees growing on one estate in the North-West, and it is the intention of the owner to plant at least 30,000 more.

India and the East.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

THE TOURIST TRAFFIC TO JAPAN has considerably increased since the cessation of the war, and consequently business among chemists and druggists has much improved.

FROM U.S.A.—Mr. A. W. Schneider, Eastern representative of the Chamberlain Medicine Co. of America, had arrived in Colombo for a three weeks' stay when the mail left.

CHINESE CAMPHOR.—It appears from the Foochow native papers that the Provincial Government contemplate the formation of a fresh monopoly in camphor. "It must not be forgotten," says the Foochow "Echo," "that two years ago they were compelled after prolonged negotiation to abandon as contrary to treaty the monopoly which had been established in this very product. The re-establishment of it is an instance of even unusually bad faith, and it is to be hoped it will be opposed with the same vigour and success as before. The office of the new bureau has already been established at Nantai."

A SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENT sends us "China's Young Men," a journal devoted to missionary work in China, which contains an account of a picnic of the members of the Y.M.C.A. at Seoul, Korea, to the Sin Hung Temple. It appears that athletic sports formed a large part of the day's entertainment, and that one of the most amusing features of the day was the "Red Cross headquarters" established near the field by an enterprising Japanese druggist and his wife. The proprietors manipulated an electric battery, and supplied massage, bandages, and court-plaster to the injured or exhausted athletes.

UNDER-ESTIMATION.—A "Trooper in the Punjab Light Horse" writes from the Camp, Murree Hills, regarding the paragraph in our issue of April 28 (p. 630) stating that Troop Sergeant-Major W. Wilson (chemist) "is the best man-at-arms this year in the corps." This is apparently a considerable under-estimate of Troop Sergeant-Major Wilson's achievements, for "Trooper" tells us that the sergeant-major has been best man-at-arms in his corps since either 1896 or 1898, with the exception of two years, when he did not attend the annual camp, and therefore did not compete. The competition he won this year was the "Newcomen" Challenge Cup and Gold Medal, open to all Volunteer mounted corps in India, Burma, and Ceylon, for the best man-at-arms, in shooting, tent-pegging, and heads-and-posts. Sergeant-Major Wilson made the record score of 334 out of a possible 370, the previous record score being 280. The cup, which stands 40 in. high, must be a fine one. The sergeant-major himself gets a gold medal. Our correspondent states that there are several chemists in the Punjab Light Horse Regiment. "They are all a tough lot on horses, and when the various 'pill-punchers' from Umballa, Lahore, Rawalpindi, etc., meet in the annual camp held at Lahore headquarters there is lots to go."

Business Changes.

MR. W. T. WATT has disposed of his drug-stores at 146 Hoxton Street, London, N., to Mr. C. R. Thomson.

MESSRS. BRYCE & CO., 60 Fenchurch Street, E.C., will shortly remove to Africa House, 44 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

MR. RICHARD HENRY SMITH, chemist and druggist, formerly of Harrogate, has purchased the business at 396 Halliwell Road, Bolton, lately carried on by Mr. William Airton.

MR. A. E. BOLSHAW, chemist and druggist, White Rock, Hastings, has acquired from Mr. W. E. Jameson the stock, fixtures, prescription-books, etc., of the business of Jameson & Curtis, pharmaceutical chemists, 1 Harold Place, Robertson Street, Hastings. Mr. Jameson is leaving Hastings, where he has resided for nearly thirty-five years.

THE EXPORTS OF QUICKSILVER from Seville during 1905 amounted to 1,275 tons, against 1,132 tons in 1904 and 906 tons in 1903.

MILAN EXHIBITION



THE official opening of the Milan Exhibition took place on April 28; but, as is the case with nearly every exhibition, neither buildings nor exhibits were ready by the date fixed. In fact, this exhibition is more than usually backward, and those who wish to see the whole of the exhibits should defer their visit for at least two or three months. By the middle of May, however, some of the buildings had been completed, and our representative found it possible to form a general opinion then as to the extent and scope of the exhibition.

Compared with the magnificent palaces of the St. Louis Exhibition, those at Milan may appear somewhat insignificant; but some of the buildings are not devoid of architectural merit, and the interiors are finished off in a way that gives a better opportunity to the exhibitors of arranging their goods with a view to artistic effect. With some of the buildings, however, it almost appears as if they had been designed by sculptors rather than architects, groups of statuary being assigned such prominent positions as almost to obscure the buildings themselves.

In the arrangement of the exhibits an attempt has been made to group them in such a manner that exhibits of the same kind are together. Although it has not been possible to carry out this arrangement in all cases, yet the visitor in search of certain groups will generally find the objects of his search pretty close together.

By far the most important industry in Italy is agriculture, and the exhibits in this group are both numerous and interesting. Wine, oil, grains, and dairy products of various kinds, together with the machinery used in their production, occupy a space of 25,000 square yards. Hydraulic and hand presses are especially numerous, and are largely used for the manufacture of oil, wine, and cheese. Some useful discs and bags made of coconut fibre for use in hydraulic presses are shown by GIUSEPPE MATTEUCCI, of Viterbo. A good exhibit of glassware is that of the VETRARIA OPERAIA FEDERALE, a co-operative glass-factory with branches at Livorno, Imola, and Vietri. A large variety of carboys and bottles is shown, including some of a capacity of 350 litres. The packing of some of the carboys is very good, and worthy of the attention of British manufacturers of similar goods. Corks of all kinds are shown by several makers, the finest exhibit being that of FRATELLI CASSONI, which includes also cork hats and the usual collection of architectural and other subjects executed in this unsuitable material. Sponge is also shown converted into houses, landscapes, and even human effigies. An elegant showcase is that of CARCANO ANTONIO, of Tonzanico, containing some prettily decorated tin-foil in all colours of the rainbow, together with metallic capsules of every shape and colour. Some useful storage-tanks are shown by RIVA DOMENICO, of Como. They are constructed of Portland cement lined with glass, and some of them are of considerable size.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in this section from the chemical point of view is a large collection of milk-products shown by POLENGHI LOMBARDO, a firm with thirteen factories in Italy. Lactates of iron, copper, and manganese, caseinates of lead, zinc, copper, and soda are shown in bulk, together with casein in a variety of forms. Combs and similar articles made of casein bear a close resemblance to celluloid, but are not inflammable. Paper glazed with casein has a very smooth surface, and withstands abrasion much better than most of the "art" paper now used for process-block printing. Fine specimens of milk sugar, both powdered and refined, are shown by this firm.

Among the numerous exhibits of olive oil of all qualities may be mentioned that which is extracted from olive-press residues by means of carbon bisulphide. Although dark in colour and not fit for culinary purposes, this "extracted" oil makes a good soap of a pretty eau-de-nil colour, and there is a good demand for it in the woollen and silk industries. The firm of GUSTAVO MAYEN, of Cascina, who have the chief exhibit and are the largest producers in Italy, state that the production now amounts to several thousand tons per annum. Carbon bisulphide is also used for the extraction of the residues in making castor oil. The SOCIETÀ OLEIFICI VENETI RIUNITI, of Verona, who are the largest producers of this oil in Italy, exhibit a good collection of castor oils and seeds. Kunerol, a butter-substitute made from coconut oil, is also shown, and is quite devoid of taste or smell. Perhaps the expression "butter-substitute" does not convey quite an accurate idea of the chief use to which these solid vegetable oils are put in Southern Europe. They are really used for culinary purposes and for cooking fish and vegetables, for which they are preferable to the indifferent olive oil formerly used. Another comparatively new food-product exhibited in the Agricultural Section is concentrated must or grape-juice evaporated to the consistency of honey. In this concentrated form fermentation does not take place, and the syrup has the taste of fresh grapes and is free from alcohol.

The Marchese DI CARFIZZI MARTUCCI, of Rossano, and the Barone PAULO LABRONIA have fine showcases full of liquorice, and the latter shows rhizomes of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* of exceptional size, being about 4 ft. in length and 2 in. in diameter. The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE has a very complete collection of more than a thousand varieties of seeds of economic plants grown in Italy.

The COLONY OF ERITREA has an independent section in which many new products of great interest are shown. Many oleaginous seeds, with their oils, are exhibited and explained in an interesting monograph on the subject by Dr. Suzzi Filippo. A new vegetable "silk" is shown in considerable quantity which appears to possess special properties. It resembles "kapok" in external appearance,

but the fibre is stronger and longer, and would probably make a good dressing for wounds when sterilised. Cotton is not the highest ideal fibre for that purpose, and more than one Italian firm shows sterilised flax fibre. A fine collection of specimens of gum arabic derived chiefly from *Acacia senegal* shows that this industry is already a flourishing one in Eritrea. Sections of the branches are shown with the exuded gum, and a system has been introduced of making artificial incisions in the branches which produce a gum of superior quality. Ginger of various qualities, incense, and beeswax are among the other products from this part of Abyssinia.

A special building is erected in the grounds of the exhibition for the manufacture of articles which are a monopoly or are made by the State in Italy.

A tobacco-manufactory is shown in full operation, and there are good exhibits of salt, matches, and quinine. The collection of salts of the last-named substance is complete, but the two forms for which there appears to be the greatest demand are tablets and solutions of the hydrochloride as "Injezioni ipodermiche sterilizzate."

In the Hygiene building the German military outfits of apparatus and drugs are the best, and they were ready in



ENTRANCE TO HYGIENE SECTION.

good time. Germany has a permanent exhibition department which must always give her an advantage over Governments like our own, which seem to regard an international exhibition as an exceptional phenomenon never likely to occur again, and therefore not worth preparing for. To refer in detail to the various official exhibits would mean giving a list of almost every appliance and material employed in modern medicine. The death-rate among soldiers and sailors from preventable causes ought to be very low.

Among private exhibitors the INSTITUTO SIEROTERAPEUTICO MILANESE has a very complete collection of curative serums with tuberculin, mallein, and peptones of yeast, casein, milk, etc. Sterilising-apparatus is well represented; perhaps the best collection, of about thirty different kinds, is that of MANGINI & DE AMICI, of Pavia. Electric lamps of various forms for therapeutic purposes show how rapid has been the progress in this direction. Among other exhibits of this kind may be mentioned that of G. CAMPOSTANO, of Milan.

Of the French section it was difficult to form an opinion, many of the goods being still unpacked. E. TROUETTE, of

Paris, has a good collection of drugs, especially papain in various forms, peptonised meat powder, and other preparations.

The INSTITUT BACTÉRIO-THÉRAPEUTIQUE ET VACCINAL SUISSE, established in 1884, shows a number of curative serums, including those for plague and cholera.

The BERNER VERBANDSTOFF-FABRIK has a very complete collection of sterilised gauze, lint, cotton, and fabrics of all kinds.

An exhibit that attracts much attention is that of F. BÜCHLI ET FILS, Berne, who show, among other apparatus, Professor Sahli's haemometer for the colorimetric determination of the proportion of haemoglobin in the blood.

The exhibition occupies two sites at some distance from each other, but connected by an electric railway. The exhibits already referred to are in the Piazza d' Armi, where most of the technical exhibits are situated. In the Park section, however, there are a few matters of interest to the technologist, although this is primarily the amusement department of the exhibition. In the building devoted to fisheries OSKAR NEYNABER & Co., of Geestemünde, Germany, have a collection of cod-liver oil of more than a dozen qualities. Several ships' medicine-chests from Germany appear practical in their arrangement. Each bottle not only bears a description of its contents, but also particulars as to the maximum and minimum doses, etc.

The ADMINISTRATION DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE OTTOMANE exhibit, appropriately enough, a fine collection of sponges of various qualities. In the English section, Job BROS., of Liverpool, have a good collection of whale and seal oils, cod-liver oils, etc. More of a curiosity than of practical utility is a collection of fabrics made from the byssus of the pinna, shown by Signorine MARASCO, of Taranto. In appearance this fibre has some resemblance to silk, and is of a rich golden-brown colour. It is strong and is said to wear well, but the supply is limited.

There is some talk of a special chemical exhibition at Milan, or, rather, a chemical section of the present exhibition, to be opened at a later date; but it is doubtful whether this would prove a success. The weather at Milan is already inconveniently warm for British visitors, who will best consult their comfort by delaying their visit until September at the earliest. Although the exhibition cannot compare with the larger ones at Paris, Chicago, and St. Louis, there are many things, especially from the artistic point of view, that are well worth going to Milan to see. Englishmen always meet with a hearty welcome in Italy, and return with pleasant recollections of everything—except Italian railways.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

SAMARITAN BALSAM.

THIS is one of the preparations of the new Spanish Pharmacopœia which has an old-world look about it :

Olive oil	...	...	...	500
Red wine	...	...	...	500
Rosemary tops	...	...	...	50

Keep at a gentle heat and stir till all the aqueous part has evaporated, then press and filter.

IODOTHYMOLO.

THE following method of preparing iodothymol (known also under the trade-name aristol) is given in the new Spanish Pharmacopœia :

1. Iodine	...	...	60	2. Thymol	...	...	15
Potassium iodide	...	80		Sodium hydrate	...	15	
Water to	...	300		Water to	...	300	

Solution No. 1 is poured, little by little, into No. 2, with constant shaking. The precipitate is collected, washed, and dried at ordinary temperature. The preparation contains 46 per cent. of iodine, but varies according to the method of preparation.

DURING 1905 the Port of Cadiz imported 33 tons of chemicals and medicines, compared with 174 tons in 1904; 22 tons were imported from the United Kingdom, whereas of 1,040 kilos. of pharmaceutical products the United Kingdom supplied only 105 kilos., Germany sending 690 kilos.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE first meeting of the new Council on Wednesday was attended by twenty councillors, the absent member being Mr. Park, of Plymouth. Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. J. R. Young, and Mr. Walter Hills were re-elected President, Vice-President, and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and the committees were reappointed with but slight alterations. One hundred pounds was given in grants from the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Gilling and Mr. Self were appointed Redwood Scholar and Burroughs Scholar respectively. Sir Geo. Watt is to be invited to give the inaugural address at the opening of the School Session in October. The award of prizes to the scholars in the Society's school was announced, three ladies being among the prize-winners. Mr. C. H. Hampshire obtained the Martindale Pharmacy Medal. The President gave an outline of what the Council has been doing in parliamentary matters since last meeting. He said the General Medical Council have been communicated with, and that petitions have been sent out for signature by chemists and medical men. Mr. Carteighe informed the Council of the steps that have been taken to remodel the Poison Schedule, and obtained permission from the Council to confer with the Privy Council on the matter. A draft schedule was in circulation, and from the discussion it appears that diachylon is suggested as an addition to the first part.

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on June 6. There were present Messrs. C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, Walter Hills, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, R. A. Robinson, A. Southall, D. Storrar, C. Symes, A. C. Wootton, and J. R. Young.

Mr. R. A. Robinson was in the chair, and the minutes of the last Council-meeting were taken as read, and confirmed.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the election of President would be conducted by ballot "according to ancient custom." The voting-papers were distributed by Mr. Chater and collected by the Secretary in the ballot-box. The Chairman and Secretary then counted up the votes, and it was announced that 18 were for Mr. Robinson and one a blank [Mr. Carteighe did not arrive until the conclusion of the voting].

The PRESIDENT thanked the members for re-electing him, and said he recognised the feeling that the present is not the time for making changes.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT then put on the chain of office, and proceeded to conduct the election of Vice-President. A similar procedure was gone through as for the election of the President, the result being 16 votes for Mr. Young, two for Mr. Wootton, and one blank paper. Mr. Young was declared to have been elected Vice-President, and he thanked the Council for the honour they had done him.

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

For the office of Treasurer Mr. Walter Hills was unanimously re-elected, and, in thanking the Council, Mr. HILLS congratulated them on re-electing the President and Vice-President "at this critical time."

REAPPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary and Registrar, Curator, Editor, and Assistant-Secretary in Scotland were reappointed, and the standing orders were adopted in the usual form.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Twenty-six members and ten student-associates were elected, and thirty-five members were restored to their

previous position in the Society. Twelve names were restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mr. C. H. S. Morse, Divisional Secretary for Totnes, and Mr. J. C. Hyslop, who was once a divisional secretary. Mr. Hyslop was known for his regular attendance at the annual meetings.

FINANCE.

Mr. HARRINGTON submitted the report of Messrs. Carteighe, Gibson, Hills, Wootton, and himself, who sat as a Finance Committee on May 20. The receipts during the months were given as follows :

	£	s.	d.
"Pharmaceutical Journal"	991	12	3
Penalties and costs	104	8	2
Subscriptions	302	18	6
School Fees	14	14	0
Restoration Fee... ...	1	1	0
Sale of Registers to H.M. Stationery Office	142	10	0
Rent and Ground Rents	91	10	9
<hr/>			
	£1,648	14	8

This, with the balance from the previous month, made a sum of 2,824*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* in hand, from which the following payments were recommended :

	£	s.	d.
On behalf of the "Journal"	935	7	11
Sundries	61	12	9
House	105	3	0
Law Charges	20	5	0
Stationery, etc.	52	6	0
Current Expenses	250	0	0
Salaries, etc.	894	11	8
School and Examinations	106	2	11
<hr/>			
	£2,425	9	3

The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	1,384	0	0
Donation Account	374	9	6
Orphan Fund	164	13	5

The sum of 2*l.* 5*s.* was recommended for payment from the current account for printing. The figure given for the donation account was corrected by Mr. Harrington to 24*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, as 350*l.* has since been invested.

The report was adopted without comment.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the members of Council sitting as a Benevolent Fund Committee was discussed in committee, after which the Chairman,

Mr. ATKINS, moved that the report be adopted. Twelve cases were considered, seven relieved, four deferred, and one declined. Grants amounting to 100*l.* were made.

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer was also authorised to pay the sum of 30*l.* to the London Orphan Asylum on behalf of E. Bennett, and Mr. ATKINS took occasion to appeal for subscriptions for the Orphan Fund and to praise the work of the London Orphan Asylum.

L. M., S., & H. COMMITTEE.

The report of Messrs. Atkins, Carteighe, Harrington, and Hills, sitting as the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, was next presented by the Chairman—Mr. WALTER HILLS. The report referred to the attendance at the Society's museums and libraries, and approved of Messrs. Parkinson & Son's account for 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The School staff were interviewed, and the Dean reported that Mr. Cole had resigned his appointment as demonstrator, and that Mr. H. M. Harvey was a suitable successor. Mr. Gilling was elected Redwood Scholar and Mr. Self Burroughs Scholar. Mr. Gilling and Mr. Overton were also admitted to the Pharmacy Research Laboratory.

The report was adopted.

ORGANISATION.

The PRESIDENT reported that Messrs. Atkins, Carteighe, Gifford, Robinson, and Young, sitting as a Committee on Organisation, considered the remit from the Council in regard to lapsed membership and the improper use of the letters "M.P.S." The Secretary reported that steps are taken to inform divisional secretaries as to the lapsed subscriptions, and in regard to the improper use of the letters "M.P.S." the Law Committee are to take notice of such cases.

Mr. HAGON said he was glad the committee had accepted part of his suggestions, and thought that the publicity given to the improper use of the letters "M.P.S." had already done good.

The report was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The various committees were next arranged. The President and Vice-President are *ex officio* members of all committees, and the chairman is chosen by each committee. The following are the rearranged committees:

General Purposes.—Whole Council.

Benevolent Fund.—Messrs. Atkins, Campkin, Gibson, Park, Southall, Symes.

Examination and Education.—Messrs. Allen, Carteighe, Cross, Currie, Hills, Newsholme, Symes, Storrar, Young.

Finance.—Messrs. Allen, Carteighe, Gibson, Harrington, Hills, Wootton.

Journal.—Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Harrison, Hills, Newsholme.

Law.—Messrs. Allen, Carteighe, Currie, Gifford, Hagon, Hills, Hobbs, Newsholme, Wootton.

Library, Museum, School, and House.—Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Harrington, Hills, Hobbs.

Parliamentary.—Same as Law, with the addition of Messrs. Atkins and Campkin.

Research.—Same as Library, Museum, School, and House.

Organisation.—Messrs. Atkins, Campkin, Carteighe, Gifford, Newsholme, Robinson.

Compendium.—Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Harrison, Newsholme.

By-laws.—Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Hills, Newsholme, Robinson.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the fact that the number of members on each committee has in several cases exceeded that determined on previously, and that the Library Committee was short in members, but the Council adopted the list as given above.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. W. F. Turner was appointed divisional secretary for the Totnes division of Devon, and Mr. Joseph Bell for East Manchester.

The President was empowered to invite Sir George Watt to deliver the inaugural address to the students at the opening of the School session in October.

The Evening Meeting Committee were reappointed.

SCHOOL PRIZES.

The following awards were made by the Council, on the recommendation of the School staff:

Botany.—Bronze medal, Charles H. Hampshire; certificates of honour, Matthew W. Bell and Samuel Head.

Chemistry.—Bronze medal, Charles H. Hampshire; certificates of honour, Ada Norah Tucker and Adelaide M. Row.

Practical Chemistry.—Bronze medal, Stephen Furnival; certificates of honour, Catherine M. Cowhy, Ada Norah Tucker, and Frederick James.

Pharmacy.—Martindale medal, Charles H. Hampshire; certificates of honour; Stephen Furnival and Hubert Adams.

Materia Medica.—Bronze medal, Stephen Furnival; certificates of honour, Matthew W. Bell and Samuel Head.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that Mr. Pinches is, owing to ill-health, unable to conduct the arts portion of the scholarships examination, and Mr. F. Stamp was appointed in his place.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported on the steps that have been taken since last meeting in respect to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The General Medical Council, as a result

of a letter from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, have passed a resolution which has been sent to the Privy Council in regard to titles being appropriated by limited companies. Petitions have also been sent out for signature by chemists and medical men, for presentation to Parliament. The President added that large promises of support have been received from the country, and that the Council are fully alive to the importance of action, and are doing all they can to restrict the use of titles to qualified chemists.

THE POISONS SCHEDULE.

Mr. CARTEIGHE reported that the Law Committee have several times discussed the question of rearrangement of the Poisons Schedule, and have drawn up a draft poison schedule for the consideration of members of Council. The changes suggested are not solely additions, but refer to the form and arrangement, the object being to make the schedule more precise and comprehensible to lawyers. It is not an easy thing to put one's ideas on the Poison Schedule on paper, and the difficulty is enhanced by the fact that the Privy Council do not see their way to adopt the changes that have been suggested. The Poison Schedule in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is rather worse than before, or less satisfactory than the previous schedule. It is hoped that, as a consequence of interviews by the President, the Law Committee may be able to get the Privy Council to appoint some of its own officers and experts to confer with them and agree to certain general principles in compiling the schedule. The difficulties are very great, as the experts of the Privy Council are not in touch with the requirements, and the Society's difficulties are much increased by the fact that any change in language is looked upon as a covert desire on the part of the Council to push something into the schedule which the Privy Council cannot detect. The Law Committee have spent some time in trying to get a schedule which may form the basis of agreement. The rough notes have been sent to each member of Council so that authority may be given to the committee to proceed quickly in case the Bill is introduced into and pushed quickly through the House of Commons. He desired to get the authority of the Council to confer with the Privy Council, and endeavour to come to some arrangement by which there would be less friction in the future. The schedule in its rearranged form would be brought up at the next meeting.

The TREASURER seconded the motion, and Mr. CARTEIGHE added that he wished the draft to be considered private.

Dr. SYMES said the draft schedule was a great improvement on the previous one.

Mr. CAMPKIN said he noticed that it was suggested to add diachylon to Part 1 of the schedule. In Cambridgeshire diachylon is only used for the harmless purpose of plaster-spreading.

Mr. CARTEIGHE pointed out that this was only a suggestion.

Mr. HARRISON said diachylon is only used legitimately in Sunderland. It would be useful to discuss the schedule with the Privy Council, as great difficulty has been found among chemists as to whether certain poisons are in the one or the other part of the schedule. It is as well to go prepared to advise as well as consult. The Privy Council might call attention to the fact that a certain article has not been included which has recently attracted much attention. The sooner the Society place themselves as experts in contact with the Government Department, the better.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A resolution from the Guildford Chemists' Association urged the insertion of a clause in the Pharmacy Bill requiring registered persons to pay an annual registration-fee.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association protested against companies being allowed to use personal titles and against poison-licences being granted to unqualified persons.

The Dewsbury Chemists' Association wrote expressing confidence in the Council in regard to its parliamentary action.

The Oldham Chemists' Association urged the Council to secure the restriction of personal titles to registered persons.

The North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association declared that companies have no vested interest in the per-

sonal title "chemist," and that twelve months would be ample time to comply with the requirements of the Government Bill.

The Institute of Chemistry asked for permission to use one of the small laboratories for an examination for two candidates in July.

The request was granted.

This concluded the public business.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Society residing in Scotland will be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 15, at 11 A.M., when an Executive for 1906-7 will be elected. For seventeen vacancies the following twenty-eight persons have accepted nomination :

- * Cowie, William Beaverly, Edinburgh.
- * Cummings, William, Dundee.
- Currie, Archibald, Leith.
- * Doig, William, Dundee.
- * Dott, David Brown, Edinburgh.
- * Fisher, John Hutchison, Dunfermline.
- Forrest, John Alexander, Edinburgh.
- * Giles, William, Aberdeen.
- Gilmour, David, Dunfermline.
- * Gilmour, James Pinkerton, Glasgow.
- * Glass, William Stephen, Edinburgh.
- * Kerr, Charles, Dundee.
- Laing, Alexander, Stenhousemuir.
- Lawrence, Samuel, Oban.
- Lennox, James, Glasgow.
- McCutcheon, Alexander, Edinburgh.
- McLaren, David, Edinburgh.
- * Mitchell, Donald, Inverness.
- Moir, James, Glasgow.
- * Naysmith, Andrew, Arbroath.
- * Nesbit, James, Portobello.
- Rowland, George Howard Charles, Edinburgh.
- * Russell, James Anderson, Greenock.
- * Spence, Alexander, Linlithgow.
- Stephenson, Thomas, Edinburgh.
- Sutherland, John William, Glasgow.
- * Tocher, John, Dumfries.
- * Wilson, William Potter, Haddington.

Those marked with an asterisk are members of the retiring Executive.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 30, 1906.)

- "KILSPARRAT"; for a sparrow, rat, etc., destroyer. By R. H. Green, Lacton Hall, Willesborough, Kent. 280,798.
- "ILTO"; for dyspepsia, liver, and constipation pills. By H. Black, 11 Bothwell Street, Glasgow. 279,470.
- "ASPRIN" and floral and scroll label device; for a pharmaceutical product in Class 3. By the Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer, Elberfeld. 279,515.
- "SANOL" ("Sano" disclaimed); for medicinal compounds excluding embrocations. By J. Paterson, 3 Swallow Street, London, W. 280,065.
- "VALDA" (disclaimed) on a circular label device with designs of a woman and a snake, etc.; for pastilles. By H. Canonne, 49 Rue Réaumur, Paris. 280,934.
- "MENTHOCOL" ("Menthō" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By Savory & Moore, 1 Lancaster Gate, London, W. 281,006.
- "PULVELLÆ"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Warrick Bros., 6 Nile Street, Hoxton. 281,390.
- "YER"; for vegetable extracts containing caffeine, theine, and caffeo-tannic acid and for mineral and aerated waters. By R. Lender, Hauptstrasse 25, Schoeneberg, Berlin. 281,068.
- "INDOLINE"; for a hair-restorer. By J. E. O. Craig, F. Nash, T. Nash, and A. Compton, 18 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C. 280,183.

- "ALISSOTIN"; for a hair-preparation. By E. Windridge, 42 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton. 279,393.
- "GALATEA"; for perfumed soap. By the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 280,608.
- "DENCO"; for a tooth-preparation. By the Colonial Dental Co., Ltd., 8 South Terrace, Neath. 280,920.
- "FAIMCET"; for dentifrices. By E. T. Arnold, 96 Shortlands Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey. 281,082.

Society of Chemical Industry.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE last meeting of the session was held at University College, Nottingham, on Wednesday, May 30, Mr. J. M. C. Paton presiding over a fair attendance of members. The first paper was by Mr. J. Golding, F.I.C.,

ON A NEW FRACTIONAL CONDENSER FOR STEAM.

The author explained that in the course of his bacteriological work he had found it necessary to obtain distilled water as nearly pure as is possible, and especially that it should be free from all traces of metals and of ammonia. He succeeded in obtaining the quality required, distilling with a glass flask, by modifying somewhat the condenser described by Mr. W. R. Bousfield in the "Journal of the Chemical Society," May 1905. Instead of having one large condenser-box he divided the condenser into four compartments, each of which contains one of the condensing-tubes. The steam passes from one compartment to the other by an appropriate aperture in the division-walls, so that the steam condensed in the last or fourth compartment has passed through the other three. The water from this last condenser he found perfectly suitable for his purpose. The steam is also made to pass over a layer of potassium permanganate acidified with sulphuric acid, which the author found is a good means of purification. Mr. Golding also read a paper on "A New Bottle for Cultures," which is of a flat form, and thus allows very rapid changes of temperature of the culture-medium, which is spread in a thin layer on the flat side.

The third paper was by Messrs. Trotman and Hackford, on the toxicological detection of phosphorus and the simultaneous

DETECTION OF ARSENIC, ANTIMONY, AND PHOSPHORUS.

The authors have succeeded in applying to their electrolytic cell for the estimation of arsenic ("J.S.C.I.", February 29, 1904) a filter of soda lime, founded on a reaction mentioned by Fresenius, whereby the escaping gases are completely freed from every trace of antimony. The gases so purified of antimony are heated in the usual manner to obtain the arsenic mirror if any of this metal be present. Freed from antimony and arsenic, the gases finally pass through a capillary tube containing a thread of ignited asbestos which has been soaked in silver-nitrate solution; the capillary being covered with a piece of I.R. tubing to protect it from the light. Any phosphuretted hydrogen brings about a discolouration of the silver nitrate, and by this means so small a trace as 0.000002 gram of phosphorus can be rendered visible to the eye.

After a short discussion the meeting terminated.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The following is a fuller statement than that given last week of the arrangements for the annual meeting at Manchester, when Dr. Edward Divers, F.R.S., will preside :

Wednesday July 11.—General Meeting, Municipal School of Technology, 10.30 A.M.; Luncheon at the School, 12.30 P.M.—Works Excursions: Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, and the Works of Messrs. S. Schwabe & Co., Ltd., Rhodes.—Reception at the Town Hall, by the Right Hon. James Herbert Thewlis, Lord Mayor of Manchester, 8 P.M.

Thursday, July 12.—Works Excursions: Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington (soap-manufacture, glycerin, etc.; whole day); or morning, the East Lancashire Paper Co., Radcliffe; the Manchester Ship-canal Docks, and the Manchester Corporation Sewage-works; afternoon, the works of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.—Reception and dinner at the Grand Hotel, 7 for 7.30 P.M.

Friday, July 13.—Whole Day Excursion to Hope, Castleton, and Hathersage, 9 A.M.; Conversazione at the Victoria University of Manchester, 8 P.M.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The photographic trade has so far been rather slack this season, but there are signs that with the advent of warmer weather things are brightening up. Chemists should therefore be prepared to take advantage of the revival. The amateur photographer loves warm weather, and if we get a continuance of this temperature, the season, although late, should be good.

COLOUR-SENSITISING.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of work which has been done in orthochromatism, a bath which will give a really good colour-sensitivity without materially reducing the speed of the plate is still a desideratum. The following formula is at present being used by experts, and it is claimed that it gives the best possible sensitivity to yellows and greenish yellows so prevalent in landscapes : Dissolve cyanine $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and chinoline red $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in water 4 oz. to make a stock solution, which must be stored in the dark. It keeps good for three weeks. For use this solution is diluted as follows : Stock solution, 4 parts; ammonia ("880"), 20 parts; distilled water, 80 parts. In early spring it is advisable to leave out the chinoline red and increase the cyanine to 3 grains. The plates should be given a three-minute immersion in this bath, rinsed in distilled water, and dried in the dark.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON SILK.

The production of direct photographs on silk formed the subject of an intensely interesting paper read by Mr. F. J. Fauell, M.Sc., before the Society of Dyers and Colourists. The process suggested by this writer is broadly as follows : The silk is first carefully washed to remove all finishing matter and other objectionable matters, and is then immersed for five or six hours in a solution of nitrous acid, prepared by adding 1 per cent. of concentrated hydrochloric or sulphuric acid to a 5-per-cent. solution of sodium nitrite in cold water. The product is diazotised silk, and after rinsing in water is dried under tension in the dark. The silk is printed in daylight under a photographic positive, when the light causes decomposition of the diazo compound, turning it a pale-buff colour. When sufficiently printed, which is presumably judged much the same as a platinum print, the silk is immersed in the developer at a temperature of 25° to 30° C. The developer used may be a solution of any aromatic hydroxy compound in caustic alkali, and the usual strength is 0.5 per cent. hydroxy compound in a 0.5 per cent. solution of caustic soda or potash. Using beta-naphthol, the author obtained a crimson-colour picture which, when washed and treated with dilute acetic acid, turned to scarlet. Alpha-naphthol produces a somewhat colder colour, and resorcinol gives a bright-red image, which, when treated with the acetic acid, becomes golden orange. The colour of the pictures produced by these developers may be considerably altered by immersion in solutions of certain metallic salts. A weak, slightly warm solution of ferrous sulphate gives a dark-brown picture with the golden-orange image developed with resorcinol, nickel salts give a maroon, and cobalt a red violet colour. The photographs produced by these means are very permanent, and it is suggested that the process might be made of considerable commercial importance as a means of artistic decorations. The possibility of producing photographs on silk in shades to harmonise with the colour scheme of a room should lead to its adoption for producing cushion-covers and panels. Mr. Fauell states that the process so far is not protected in any way, and persons wishing to make experiments in the production of artistic silks are therefore at liberty to apply it in any manner they desire. The negatives most suitable are those with plenty of contrast and broad effects, as naturally the coarseness of the fabric tends to soften contrasts and obliterate detail. Of course, a positive has to be made first either on glass or negative paper, and the silk printed from this and not from the negative itself.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bose, Jagadis Chunder. *Plant Response as a Means of Physiological Investigation*. 8vo. 21s. (Longmans.)

Briggs, W., and Stewart, R. W. *Second Stage Practical Inorganic Chemistry*. 2nd edit. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 172. 2s. (Clive.)

Carson, H. W. *Aids to Surgical Diagnosis*. 12mo. Pp. 148. 3s. (Baillière.)

Chamborlain, C. J. *Methods in Plant Histology*. 2nd edit. 9x6. Pp. 272. 10s. 6d. net. (Wesley.)

Colbeck, E. H., and Chaplin, A. *Science and Art of Prescribing*. Enl. edit. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 210. 3s. 6d. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Donington, G. C. *Practical Exercises in Chemistry*. 7x4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 260. 2s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Drinkwater, H. *Food in Health and Disease*. 12mo. Pp. 186. 1s. net. (Dent.)

Eichhorn, G. *Wireless Telegraphy*. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 126. 8s. 6d. net. (Griffith.)

Fiedler, H. G., and Sandbach, F. E. *A First German Course for Science Students*. 9x6. Pp. 112. 2s. 6d. net. (De La More P.)

Hutchinson, J. *On Leprosy and Fish-Eating*. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 444. 12s. 6d. net. (Constable.)

Kirk, E. C. *Text-book of Operative Dentistry*. 3rd edit. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6. Pp. 900. 20s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Klein, H. O. *Collodion Emulsion*. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 96. 5s. (Penrose & C.)

Knaggs, H. V. *Help for Chronic Sufferers*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 136. 5s. net. (Jarrold & Sons.)

Koenig, G. A. *Chemistry Simplified*. 12mo. 11s. 6d. (H. C. Baird, Phila.; W. Dawson.)

Koplik, H. *Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*. 2nd edit. 8vo. 25s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Lexton, A. Humboldt. *Chemistry of the Materials of Engineering*. Handbook for Engineering Students. Rev. edit. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5. Pp. 348. 5s. net. (Technical Pub. Co.)

Moffat, J. *Introductory Course in Practical Physics*. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 198. 1s. 6d. (Oliver & B.)

Mumford, J. G. *Surgical Aspects of Digestive Disorders*. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Oliver, T. *Maladies Caused by the Air we Breathe Inside and outside our Homes*. 7x10. Pp. 62. 3s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Park, W. H. *Pathogenic Micro-Organisms*. 2nd edit. 8vo. 18s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Poulen, C. *Les Nouveautés chimique pour 1906*. 8x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 314. 203 illust. 4f. (Baillière, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris.)

Ramsay, Sir W. *Gases of the Atmosphere. History of their Discovery*. 3rd edit. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 310. 6s. net. (Macmillan.)

Rolfe, G. W. *Polariscope in the Chemical Laboratory*. Cr. 8vo. 8s. net. (Macmillan.)

Salamons, D. *Management of Accumulators*. Rev. ed. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 194. 6s. net. (Whittaker.)

Schryver, S. B. *Chemistry of the Albumens*. Ten lectures delivered in the University College, London. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 200. 7s. 6d. net. (J. Murray.)

Science Chemistry Papers: Questions set at Intermediate Science Examination of the University of London from 1880 to 1905. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 64. Swd. 2s. 6d. (Clive.)

Science Physics Papers: Questions set at Intermediate Science Examinations of the University of London from 1880 to 1905. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 88. Swd. 2s. 6d. (Clive.)

Wall, E. J., and Ward, H. Snowden. *The Photographic Picture Postcard for Personal Use and for Profit*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5. Pp. 104. 1s. net. (Dawbarn & W.)

Warrick, F. J., M.B., and Tunstall, A. S., M.D. *"First Aid" to the Injured and Sick*. An advanced ambulance. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4. Pp. xvi + 242. 1s. (Wright.) [The fourth edition of a well-illustrated and compact handbook. The first part treats of the structure of the human body (sixty-eight pages and forty-two figures); the second part (156 pages and 178 figures) shows how bandages are applied, tells about immediate treatment of bleeding, wounds, sprains, dislocations, fractures, poisoning, drowning, fits, burns, etc., and the transport of the injured. There is a copious index. We commend the book to chemists as of service to them.]

Scientific Progress.

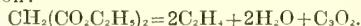
Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Haw Oil.—Haensel has distilled the essential oil from dried haws (*Fructus cynosbati*) after removal of the seeds, and obtained 0.038 per cent. of a liquid essential oil, acid in reaction and of a pale-orange colour. The specific gravity at 20° is 0.907, and the optical rotation (10 per cent. solution in benzene) +0° 40'. One part required 30 parts of absolute alcohol for solution, and on the addition of less alcohol a considerable separation of stearoptene takes place. The oil is insoluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol. The acid value is 22, and the oil contains a considerable amount of one or more aldehydes. A further investigation is proceeding.

Rosemary Oil.—Haensel, in the current issue of his "Report," incidentally confirms the presence of laevorotatory fractions in rosemary oil, as recently proved by Parry and Bennett. In describing the characters of terpeneless rosemary oil, he states that the terpenes separated in the course of manufacture had a specific gravity of 0.8568 at 15° C., and an optical rotation of -4° 1'. The terpeneless oil itself had a specific gravity of 0.9441 at 15° C., and an optical rotation of +10° 51'. These figures are clearly indicative of the presence of laevopinen in rosemary oil, and no doubt by the use of other types of rosemary oil terpenes with even higher laevorotations would be obtained.

Estimation of Alcohols.—The recent attention which has been attracted to brandy and whisky makes an accurate process for the determination of the higher alcohols a matter of considerable importance. According to Beckmann ("Zeitsch. f. Unt. der Nahrungsmittel," 1906, 143) the following process yields very accurate results. Fifty c.c. of the liquid is diluted with water so that the total alcohol value is about 2 per cent. This is now shaken four times with quantities of 50 c.c. of tetrachloride of carbon. The tetrachloride is then washed with 20 c.c. of water twice, and after separation 2 gr. of potassium bisulphate and 1 gr. of sodium nitrite are added. The tetrachloride is separated and the solids washed with a little more of the solvent, and the united solutions are treated with sodium bicarbonate. The tetrachloride is then shaken with 75 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid, and then the whole is thrown into 15 c.c. of ice-cold water. A known quantity of permanganate of potassium is then added, and the excess is titrated with ferrous ammonium sulphate, by which means the exact quantity used to oxidise the alcohols can be calculated, and the amount of alcohols returned in terms of butyl alcohol or such other as may be desired.

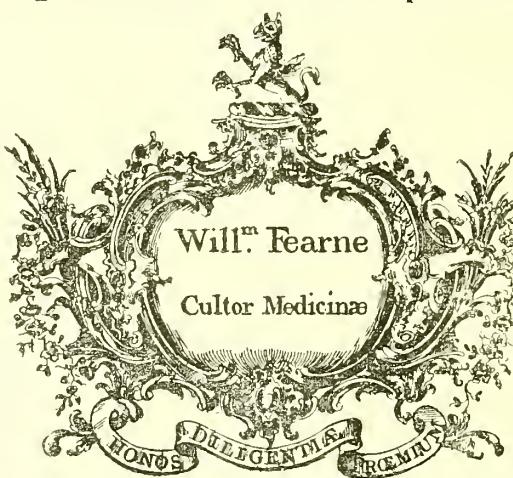
A New Oxide of Carbon.—Diels and Wolf ("Berichte," 39, 689) have prepared and described a new oxide of carbon, which they have called suboxide of carbon, and which has the formula C_2O_2 . The starting-point of this compound is ethyl malonato $CH_3(CO_2C_2H_5)_2$. The vapour of this ester is submitted to the action of phosphorous pentoxide at 300°. Two molecules of water are abstracted, and a mixture of ethylene and carbon suboxide results, according to the following equation:



The ethylene and suboxide of carbon are condensed together by cooling with liquid air and then separated by cautious fractional distillation. Carbon suboxide is a gas at ordinary temperatures, burning in the air with a powerful flame, and a penetrating odour recalling that of acrolein or phenyl sulphocyanate. On cooling it condenses to a colourless liquid, highly refractive, and boiling at 7° at a pressure of 761 mm. It combines with water to form malonic acid, or with ammonia to form malonamide. Its internal constitution appears to be $O:C:C:C:O$.

Separation of Conium Alkaloids.—Braun ("Berichte," 38, 3108) proposes the following method as a satisfactory one for the separation of the various conium alkaloids. The residues from the manufacture of the alkaloid cicutine are distilled and the bulk passes over below 190°, and the residual portion is frozen. From this crystals separate, which can be purified by recrystallisation, when they are found to be pure conhydrine. The distillate is shaken with benzoyl chloride and soda; the cicutine is transformed into benzoylcicutine, while the coniceine forms a ketonic derivative, and the methyl-cicutine does not react at all. The reaction-product is shaken with dilute hydrochloric acid and ether. The methyl-cicutine is dissolved as a hydrochloride, from which the free base is easily generated, while the other compounds remain in the ether. The ether is driven off and the resulting compounds are carefully heated *in vacuo*, when the benzoylcicutine distils and the coniceine derivative remains fixed. The bases can easily be regenerated from their compounds. From 104 grams of this residue Braun separated the following: conhydrine 1 gram, methyl-cicutine 7 grams, coniceine 26 grams, and cicutine 68 grams.

Pharmaceutical Book-plates.



Volatilisation of Metals.

PROFESSOR HENRI MOISSAN, of Paris, lectured at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, on June 1, taking for his subject the results of his recent researches on the volatilisation of metals by intense heat. Dr. Ludwig Mond was in the chair. The lecture followed the lines of the one Professor Moissan delivered in Rome last month (*C. & D.*, May 19, p. 755), but was additionally interesting from the fact that, owing to the unique resources of the Royal Institution, the boiling and volatilisation of metals could be shown to the audience. The space behind the lecture-table was lined with asbestos boards and fitted up with a furnace, to which the required electric connections were made. The furnace is of simple construction. It consists of a square block of firebrick with a depression in the centre, into which fits a small carbon vessel; the thick carbons forming the arc are laid in grooves from each side of the firebrick, and on the top is placed another block with a hollow corresponding with the one in the lower firebrick. There is a small hole in the top firebrick, through which the metals escape in the form of vapour. In the course of the lecture a small piece of gold was put into the central space and the current turned on. The strength of the current was about 800 amperes at 110 volts, and when first applied caused a terrifying noise and much spluttering at the ends of the carbons. After a few seconds the carbons became white hot and the noise abated; then in a minute or so purple vapours began to escape from the hole in the top of the furnace, filling a large glass shade which had been placed on the top with *gouttelettes* of gold. This experiment was a great success, and evoked loud applause from the audience. Another experiment was to have been made with copper on a relatively larger scale, and had been postponed to the end of the lecture because of the irritating fumes that would have been evolved. The current was turned on, but the fuses gave way and the experiment came to a standstill. Many curious facts as to the behaviour of metals under great heat were told during the discourse, and it appears to have been established that every metal is volatilised if sufficient heat is used. Osmium when strongly heated gives off most irritating vapours, and Professor Moissan caused much amusement as he graphically described his hasty retreat from the laboratory when that metal was being experimented with. The conclusions as to the limit of heat in the sun referred to previously in the *C. & D.* were re-stated, and it was noted that the temperature 3,500° to 4,000° C. approximates to the calculation by physicists. The process of volatilisation by the electric arc can be adapted for purifying metals, and has been so utilised in the case of titanium. The intense heat to which the carbons are subjected in the Moissan furnace has the effect of removing the traces of metals which are always left in the carbons, and in this way perfectly pure carbon is obtainable.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Anti-quackery Congress

in Paris is enjoying itself immensely. Prescribing chemists, unqualified bone-setters, and secret-remedy-mongers are already nominally disposed of by law on the Continent, so the Congressists have to discover other trespassers on the sacred field of ailments incident to the human body. Among these they are threatening hairdressers, who sell "products with a therapeutic object"—as, for example, lotions to prevent scurf; herbalists, who have not been content with the limits of their domain, but who presume to judge of the cases in which their tisanes may be administered; bandagists, who should be taught that a precipitate application of a bandage may have serious consequences, and that therefore these should only be permitted to be sold on a doctor's prescription; and opticians, who must be forbidden to supply either simple or compound glasses except under medical supervision. Why the food and drink and raiment shops, whose articles may all do good or injury to the poor human body in proportion to the wisdom or unwisdom with which they are selected, should not come under control is not apparent. The French correspondent of the *C. & D.* uncharitably suggests that the object of the Congress is to endeavour to obtain a greater scope for doctors. That conclusion naturally commends itself to the commercial mind; but it is unjust, nevertheless. The medical men who attend these congresses are mostly simple souls, steeped in the traditions of their profession, who honestly believe in the necessity of the resolutions they pass, and who will pass them again and again in perfect good faith and conviction of their righteousness.

The Anti-patent-medicine Crusade

in America is a much more serious attack. Several powerful journals have joined in it, regardless of the boycott involved, and legislative results are pending. It is not unlikely, however, that the new Chicago canned-food scare will shunt the weaker agitation, and for a time at least save the patent-medicine interests. In the English "World's Work" for June there is a summary of the highly coloured exposures which have appeared in one of the New York journals which have taken up the subject of patent medicines. The English editor has ascertained that there are 40,129 licensed makers and vendors of patent medicines in this country; and I think he is under the impression that the majority of these are like unto the fiends he has been reading about in the American paper, who for their own profit are drugging the nation with cocaine, morphine, acetanilide, or baneful purgatives. The American writer professes to have honestly attempted to separate the sheep from the goats among popular proprietaries, but has found only "a lamentable lack of qualified candidates for the sheepfold." That suggests that useful proprietary medicines are a negligible quantity.

Twenty Million Pounds,

he calculates, is spent on patent medicines in the United States every year, and of this sum he allocates eight millions (pounds, note, not dollars) to the newspapers. Probably he means advertising generally, which is a very different thing. His story represents disguised alcohol as the leading attraction of the piece, with opium, acetanilide, and cocaine as prominent stars. "How can you go to a dance with those two little babies of yours at home?" asked a New York lawyer of his Irish office charwoman. "Oh, I just give them wan tayspoonful of the syrup, and they lie like dead

till the morning." A few anecdotes of that kind should shake even a well-established patent-medicine business.

Patent-medicine Advertising

of the present day is hardly keeping in front in point of cleverness. It was the pioneer of commercial advertising, and perhaps still leads in respect of the amount of money spent on it; but foods, soaps, furniture, hair-restorers, and theatres have passed it as attractions on hoardings and in the advertisement sections of our periodicals. Medicines are, it is true, handicapped in the competition in that considerations of decency as well as policy prevent the employment of humour in connection with them. But prosy stories, portraits of patients rescued from long-standing disease and suffering, and lugubrious explanations of the functions of the liver, the kidneys, the blood, and the lungs, and the consequences of the derangement of these functions, are not cheerful reading, at least for the healthy. Curran said of Byron that he wept for the Press and wiped his eyes with the public; which is what modern medicine-advertisers aim at doing, though they may fall short of Byronic strains.

Fifty Years Ago

patent-medicine advertising was much like it is to-day, though perhaps a little cruder. There was an article in the "Edinburgh Review" in 1843 describing the newspaper-advertising of that period, and in it the first place was given to the advertisements of medicines. Holloway was pre-eminent then and for many years after. He was quoting A Surprising Prophecy by Dante: "And Time shall see the cure of every ill." How little was it imagined, commented the Professor, that this would be literally fulfilled in England in the nineteenth century! Cockle relied on an imposing list of patrons, including 10 dukes, 5 marquises, 17 earls, 8 viscounts, 16 lords, 1 archbishop, and 15 bishops. Balm of Syriacum, however, went one better than Cockle. It was a remedy for bodily and mental decay, and it was unkindly announced that the Royal Household as well as the public at large had experienced its benefits.

Confident Assurances of Success

were common. Propert's Embrocation for Gout "has never once been known to fail." Wray, of Holborn Hill, makes some Balsamic Pills which "have solved a perplexed problem in the art of healing; an article of greater excellence and utility the annals of medicine do not record." But the advertisement of Riga Balsam leaves all the others behind. If you want proof of its marvellous healing virtues "Take a hen or a ram, drive a nail through its skull, brains, and tongue. Then pour some of it into the wound. It will directly stop the blood and cure the wounds in eight or nine minutes, and the creature will eat as before." The intelligent reader naturally inferred that if the Balsam would do this, it might be useful to apply to shaving-cuts, for example.

Nine Members

of the London Chemists' Association in general meeting assembled resolved by a majority to send a deputation to Somerset House to ask the Board of Inland Revenue in the high-sounding name of the chemists of the metropolis to stop the practice of "breaking bulk." Pharmacists in the parts round about Piccadilly may wonder what the term means, but there are many others in London and elsewhere who understand it, and who think the concession is of some value to them. No one complains when half-a-dozen chemists appropriate to themselves a description which suggests fifteen hundred, so long as the six limit their activities to discussions; but the case is different when they take steps which may jeopardise any part of the business of the other 1,494.

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd.,
Exclusive Manufacturers of the
famous Non-poisonous
"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

Also Make and Deal in
"Bactox," "Creocide," "Okol," "Solidis," "Pinos,"
"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"
"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators,"
"Formic Lamps,"
"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"
(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),
Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer
"Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"
Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,
Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.
"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

G. S. MUMFORD, FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/- cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/- cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	18/- cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/- cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/- cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/- cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/- cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/- cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7/- & 10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/- cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/- lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

† CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

RANKIN'S OINTMENT.

P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

The Chemists' Ointment.

The only Effective Ointment.

The Ointment with 30 years' reputation.

IS A PART 2 POISON.

And may NOT be sold by unqualified dealers.

Best terms and advertising matter from

RANKIN & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

Ardwick Green, Manchester.

SPRATT'S PATENT DOG CAKES.

Trade Terms of
SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.
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MILO FOOD FOR INFANTS.

QUITE A NEW DEPARTURE!
Based on Science and Practical Experience.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to
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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent, which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

REGINALD W. BARKER.

6 Ludgate Hill, London.

£100-0-0 is offered for such information as
will lead to the conviction of any
person substituting imitations for
Fletchers' Hydrobromates

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

Which are the Chemists?

This is one of two questions put to the public in page advertisements during Whitsuntide. The other was "Which are the chemists?" The choice given was "Wholesale Chemists; Manufacturing Chemists; Metallurgical Chemists; Analytical Chemists; Works Chemists in Chemical-works, Soap-works, Dye-works, Breweries, etc., etc.; Pharmaceutical Chemists; Boots Cash Chemists." Both questions were anticipated by Parliament on July 31, 1868, and answered by the enactment that from and after December 31, 1868,

it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist, in any part of Great Britain unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this Act, and be registered under this Act.

Further, the preamble to the Act makes it clear that it is

persons known as chemists and druggists, and carrying on business as such by retail, who are *the* chemists within the meaning of the Act. Consequently the use of the title "chemists" by wholesale, manufacturing, metallurgical, analytical, and works chemists, actually practising as such is not interfered with. Obviously they are not known as chemists and druggists nor in business as such; on the other hand, companies now using such titles as "cash chemists" are in business as such, and are not amenable to the law in the same way as individuals. So judges have declared. Hence the absurd condition has arisen that while the enactment declares it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for selling poisons, and known as chemists and druggists, should have a competent knowledge of their business, and it shall be unlawful for incompetent persons to trade in like manner, no provision exists for dealing with corporate bodies of incompetent persons. Such bodies are not "chemists" within the meaning of the Act, yet they do with impunity things that incompetent persons may not do. There is nothing but what is fair in the proposition that the law should be strengthened which reserved the titles to persons who have proved their competence. The proposition is general in incidence, for it would uphold the intention of all enactments relating to the qualification of individuals for particular callings. Such laws do not contemplate the incomprehensible thing that corporate bodies may present themselves for examination, and the common-sense inference is that corporate bodies are not to use the law-reserved titles of such callings. Judges have not had this put to them specifically, but under the Sale of Poisons Act they have decided that corporate bodies may keep open shop. The decision excluded litigation on the titles question, so that legislation is the only way to remedy a practice palpably contrary to the intentions of the Legislature. The present proposition, that titles implying qualification based on education, training, and examination should be reserved solely to those practitioners or traders who have proved their competence, is vital to the interests of all professions, and we are glad to note that not only has the General Medical Council supported the Pharmaceutical Council, but that the British Medical Association is using its political resources to ensure that Clause 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill does not pass in its present form. In other directions the indications are that in the House of Commons chemists will have greater sympathy than they had in the House of Lords; but again we would remind them that other provisions of the Bill are as fatal to their interests as, and perhaps more than, Clause 4. It is almost unfortunate that the spirit of controversy on this clause keeps in the background other provisions which will make the conduct of the chemists' business more expensive without increasing but actually decreasing the sources of revenue.

The Chicago Abattoirs.

WERE it not that President Roosevelt has countenanced the sensational newspaper exposure of the beef-packing methods pursued in the Chicago stockyards, by ordering a special report on the subject, the sensation would pass as a nine-days' wonder. That there is room for improvement in some of the *abattoirs* cannot be denied, but chemists are aware that the principal yards, such as those of Messrs. Armour & Co., are open daily for inspection, and millions of people have visited them during the past twenty years, without the slightest revelation of the "horrors" that have been served up during the past fortnight chiefly by "yellow" journalists. Many chemists and medical men have been behind the scenes, and while none,

we dare say, will disagree with the idea that the slaughtering pursuit and some of its departments naturally shock the sensitive, they must have been struck with the fact that the operations of isolating the particular parts of animals required for medicinal preparations are conducted under cleanly conditions with the supervision of men who are chemists, and not brutal pig-stickers. Nevertheless, suspicion about the matter has been expressed—e.g., by Dr. Edward Berdoe, who, writing in the "Daily News" on "Organotherapy and the Meat Scandals," says :

I have on my desk a bottle of "Gly. Medull. Oss.," "a preparation of bone-marrow for use in the treatment of anaemia." I dare not after reading "The Jungle" prescribe this or any other of the products of the Chicago laboratories.

I have never had much faith in any of these animal extracts, believing that the whole business is a loathsome and unscientific return to mediaeval medicine, but I thought I might safely administer bone-marrow to my patients, and I may continue to do so when English manufacturers can set my mind at rest about the sources of supply.

Again, the New York correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed to his paper as follows on June 1 :

Mr. Champe Andrews, counsel of the Medical Society of the County of New York and a leader in the movement to put an end to the poisoning of the people by means of adulterated foods and patent medicines, writes me as follows:

"The exposure of the methods of the Beef Trust, though horrifying, fails to carry its full significance unless viewed as incidental and accidental exposure of a general system of adulteration and deception in food products. Those familiar with the subject know that the greed of many producers of food and medical products in the United States is responsible for conditions in business that are positively revolting. Fraudulent weights, infringements of copyright and labels, and cheats and frauds of similar characters are the smallest part of these evils. Substitution of base and injurious ingredients in both drugs and foods is practised on a gigantic scale. Dangerous dyes, chemicals, and adulterants are used wherever they can be substituted for more expensive materials. The one idea is to sell to the public as base an article as possible for as high a price as possible. That the public is gradually awakening to the need of organisation in its own defence is shown by the call for a conference of public-spirited men and women and representatives from philanthropic, charitable, and religious bodies generally to meet in New York in the autumn to discuss ways and means to suppress the adulteration of food products and the substitution of drugs and unrestricted sale of opium, alcohol, and poisons of many sorts in patent medicines. This movement, first suggested by me in the Journal of the American Medical Association, has been taken up by the Academy of Medicine in New York, the Civic Union of Philadelphia, and many other prominent organisations of the country. Though no public announcement has been made as yet in the Press of the United States for various reasons, it bids fair to be a reform movement as far-reaching in its plan and scope as any reform movement of the last 100 years. The outcome will undoubtedly be the formation of a national society for the preservation of public health."

It scarcely required these statements to create suspicion, and this, once raised, is not easy to allay; but we have no hesitation, speaking from experience, in saying that the suppliers of animal medicinal products familiar in the British market exercise due regard to recognised scientific rules in preparing them. In the case of pepsin, for example, the methods of slaughtering and dressing pigs have been developed not exactly to a fine art, but to its equivalent in a horrifying occupation, so that within a minute or two from the death of the animal (which is instantaneous) the whole external part of the body is sterilised in boiling water, to fit it for the scraping and disembowelling processes. The stomach is removed, emptied, and cleaned expeditiously; then the linings are removed and preserved in ice for transit to the pepsin-makers. If all this were not done with due regard to asepticity, the chemist and medical practitioner would know it by tainted odour of the product. If similar regard were not shown in the isolation and pre-

paration of any animal gland or product, it would, in the nature of things, be revealed by odour or abnormal therapeutic action. We have interviewed several of those who are engaged in the production of these animal medicines, and what they have told us corroborates our own observation on the spot some years ago. We may point out that Mr. Champe Andrews' remarks about medical products refer to quack medicines, and not specially to animal medicinal products. As a result largely of Mr. Andrews' efforts, the United States Post Office is pursuing war against quack medicines which are known to be fraudulent in nature. The Office refuses to carry such medicines by mail; when it receives them the addressee is told what the Post Office has ascertained in regard to them, and, as a result, several medicines have been cleared off the market.

Methylated Preparations.

THE REVENUE BILL which was read a first time in the House of Commons last week does not, as was anticipated, provide for the supply of industrial methylated spirits to retailers of methylated spirits. By sub-clause 1 of clause 2 of the Bill it is proposed that

Section 121 of the Spirits Act, 1880 (which forbids the supply of methylated spirits except to the persons mentioned in the section), shall be construed as if, as regards the supply of industrial methylated spirits, a retailer of methylated spirits was not a person excepted under that section.

The section of the Spirits Act referred to is as follows :

An authorised methylator must not supply methylated spirits to any person except—

- (a) a retailer of methylated spirits, or
- (b) a person authorised to receive methylated spirits, or
- (c) if the methylator is a distiller, a rectifier authorised to methylate, or a person licensed to methylate.

It follows from sub-clause 1 that retailers of methylated spirits cannot get industrial methylated spirits, and thus the privilege which chemists who are retailers at present enjoy, in common with others, of making methylated liniments from unmineralised methylated spirits will cease. Sub-clause 1 is thus absolutely prohibitive. What need for it there may be, we do not know, and we question if the revenue officials know, except it be nervousness on their part. We quite fail to see why the Excise authorities cannot trust the licensed retailer with methylated spirits half as pure again as the one he is entrusted with now. Under the provisions of the Bill two kinds of spirits are to be manufactured : the pure kind for the sole use of manufacturing chemists containing but 5 per cent. of wood-naphtha, and the impure kind to be sold by retailers containing 10 per cent. of wood-naphtha plus three-eighths of 1 per cent. of petroleum. Officials seem to fear that the retailer will be up to his naughty tricks and sell the pure kind or mix it with the impure kind or purify it. Hence the idea of keeping temptation out of his way by not letting him have the pure kind. At the present time chemists and druggists may get the two kinds—*i.e.*, unmineralised and mineralised—and we believe that little or no danger to the interests of the Revenue has resulted. The matter does not affect retail chemists alone, but wholesalers also, for if sub-clause 1 is passed wholesalers will no longer be able to manufacture methylated preparations with unmineralised spirits if they are to continue to supply their customers with gallon quantities of spirits for burning or manufacturing purposes. Besides this consideration it should also be remembered that there is to be a rebate of 3d. on every proof-gallon of alcohol used in making industrial methylated spirits, but there is to be nothing on the 10 per cent. purified article. In other words, the pure article is to be

cheaper to the extent of 3d. per proof-gallon of rebate and 5 per cent. of wood-naphtha that costs more than alcohol. It is, perhaps, not too late to extinguish this anomaly. It could be done simply by deleting the sub-clause quoted. Sub-clause 2 gives the revenue authorities ample power to regulate the use of both kinds of spirits, and with such power the total prohibition of sub-clause 1 is as unnecessary as it is harassing. We hope chambers of commerce and chemists' associations will urge upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity for reconsideration of the matter. Indeed, he may have overlooked it, for revenue opinion is with us on the point. In any case, an amendment to delete sub-clause 1 of clause 2 should be moved when the Bill reaches the Committee stage. It is for our readers to advise their members to this effect.

South African Tariff.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has definitely agreed to the new tariff as printed in the *C. & D.* last week. The Treasurer of Natal, in moving in the Legislative Assembly on May 31 the confirmation of the Convention, regretted that Mozambique still enjoys free entry for its goods into the Transvaal. Mr. Moor, the leader of the Opposition, said he supported the Convention, but he could not accept it unreservedly. As soon as the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal are granted autonomy a further conference should be held. The Assembly confirmed the Convention by an overwhelming majority. The House of Assembly, Cape Town, is also discussing the Convention, and to all appearance it will soon become law with but little alteration.

Memoranda for Members of Parliament.

We have reprinted several brief notes on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, embodying the individual chemist's views, which we can supply to any of our subscribers on application. There is two minutes' reading in it, and it serves, with a brief covering-letter, for chemists to send to their members. Such a letter may take the following form :

SIR,—Would you be good enough to see that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is not passed without full consideration of the petitions for alteration which have been presented to Parliament by chemists, medical practitioners, dentists, and others, to all of whom the matter is most critical and important. Enclosed are printed particulars.

Yours faithfully,

The House of Commons reassembled on Thursday, June 7. Before it adjourned for the Whitsun holiday seventeen petitions for alteration of the Bill had been received and ordered to lie on the table. Since then many more have been sent, the forms issued by the Pharmaceutical Society being used.

The Byron Manufacturing Co.

As we continue to receive complaints from chemists in regard to this concern we must again warn the trade generally not to part with their money or enter into a contract for the silver gloss without giving the facts careful consideration. Men who know what the demand for starch-gloss is will hesitate to load themselves up with 2 to 10 gross lots of a 6d. article, the sale of which greatly depends upon a boy and girl scheme of selling it from door to door. At the outset we pointed out that a pedlar's licence is necessary for this purpose, and the licence is not given to children. The scheme was to be worked by the agents, but the company have since stated that it will be operated from the office. In a later letter to one of the agents the excuse for not starting this scheme is that there are legal difficulties in the way, so that we get back to our initial criticism of the silver-gloss

business. The agents who have written to us express regret that they did not assure themselves better of what they were entering into before they sent their cheques, and ask us to give a warning to the trade.

Anti-narcotic.

[At the Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland last week, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Edinburgh (elder), moved an amendment to a deliverance on temperance which would have made it read: "The Assembly strongly recommend the practice of total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco and all other narcotic poisons as an effective means of counter-acting the evils connected with strong drink." The amendment was received with loud laughter, and only twenty-one supported it.]

Read here:

*This is the story of one Djayaarkhille,
Mender of laws in the North Countree:*

Because that the Modern Athens drank
Of the fiery flame of the Usquebagh,
Because that the leaf of tobacco stank
From the Solway Firth to the Broomielaw,
Because that the men of his race were fain
Their fill to imbibe on a Saturday e'en
Of a malten draught, so they knew not when
They were men, or gods, or the sons of kings,
Or the smoke-fed flumes of a furnace; then
He spake with a voice that had waked the dead,
And the ways of his race did with scorn contemn,
For their love of the pipe and the luring glass
(Be it whisky, or opium, or S.V.M.);
He gibed at the Atropcean Maid
Who'd enslaved the young, and the old besides,
And he mocked at their weakness, undismayed,
And flouted the Esters and Aldehydes
That swarmed in the train of Nicotia's band
And lured their dupes to the Lethean draught,
And he slung his *obiter dicta* forth
While the Elders opened their mouths—and laughed.

*This is the story of one Djayaarkhille,
Killer of joy in the North Countree.*

Caring for the Sick.

The paternal interest which Germany takes in her subjects is exemplified once more in the extension of the system for providing railway facilities for the carriage of medicines. In *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of March 11, 1905 (p. 401), we noted that the State Railway authorities in Prussia and Hesse had instituted special facilities for the carriage at cheap rates of drugs and medicines to railway stations in the outlying districts where there are no pharmacies. This system has apparently been so successful that it has now been extended to the districts of Posen and Bromburg. The same regulations apply as in Prussia and Hesse: the medicines, etc., must be packed in properly constructed cases, the total weight not to exceed 22 lb., at a charge of 3s. for carriage for each calendar month. It is anticipated that these facilities for pharmacists and their clients will be found of considerable convenience, particularly in the eastern provinces.

The Sale of Infants' Cordial.

It will be recalled that in our issue of March 17 (p. 428) we commented on an extraordinary statement made by Dr. Hyde Marriott, of Stockport, regarding infantile mortality from soothing-mixtures. We questioned Dr. Marriott's figures and asked for data, and although Dr. Marriott subsequently replied (*C. & D.*, March 28, p. 478), no data were given. A sort of sequel transpired this week at a meeting of the Health Committee of the Stockport Town Council (of which Dr. Hyde Marriott is a member), when the medical

officer of health reported to the committee that his attention had been called by a medical practitioner in the borough to a case of poisoning which had occurred in his practice owing to a baby having been given some infants' cordial, and having been subsequently found to be showing undoubted symptoms of opium-poisoning; also to another case where suicide had been attempted by the use of infants' cordial containing opium. The medical officer of health showed, by test-purchases recently carried out, that persons purchasing pennyworths of opium or laudanum for use in infants' cordials were supplied in some cases with more than three times the amount supplied in other cases, and thus a dangerous discrepancy in dosage was created. He recommended that the local Pharmaceutical Association be communicated with and informed of the practice, and asked to caution the whole of their members to discontinue the practice; and that the public be warned by a letter to the Press, and also by appending a short sentence or two to the handbills frequently sent out warning mothers and others against the use of all infants' cordials. The recommendations of the medical officer were approved and adopted by the committee. So far as we can gather, the recommendations have not yet, however, been adopted by the Council.

Optical Diplomas.

The Spectacle-makers' Company are circulating, through the "Optical Journal," the following warning as to diplomas granted by optical traders:

WARNING!

Members of the optical trade are earnestly cautioned against the pretensions of persons who, for purely commercial purposes, exploit

MISLEADING DIPLOMAS.

No examinations, other than those of a recognised certifying institution, are of any serious value as proofs of efficiency. And certificates or diplomas (so-called) issued commercially are likely to bring ridicule rather than to confer credit upon those exhibiting them.

Rejected Medicos.

A committee of the General Medical Council last month submitted returns of the results of the last examinations for the Medical Department of the Royal Navy, the Army Medical Service, and the Indian Medical Service. Only registered medical practitioners are admitted to the examinations, and out of 129 candidates sixteen were rejected. The following analysis was given of the qualifications held by the candidates:

	Candidates.	Rejections.
English Conjoint Board	39	None
Scottish Conjoint Board	12	8
Irish Conjoint Board	18	5
Society of Apothecaries	2	None
University of Durham	2	"
University of London	4	"
Victoria University of Manchester	2	"
University of Edinburgh	20	"
University of Glasgow	7	1
University of Aberdeen	2	None
University of Dublin	11	1
Royal University of Ireland	12	1
Indian and Colonial	2	1

The question naturally arises How did the sixteen men who were rejected succeed in getting their names on the Medical Register? The Scottish Conjoint Board surely needs to be more narrowly looked after. Other Edinburgh and Glasgow qualifications are so excellent in results as not to be comparable with the Scottish Conjoint.

IT IS REPORTED that Mr. Bernhard Kuhn had an apoplectic seizure outside his office in Rood Lane on Wednesday, which has terminated fatally.

THE exports of beeswax from Cuba during 1904 amounted to 17,027 cwt., against 14,501 cwt. and 11,980 cwt. in 1903 and 1902. In 1904, 85 per cent. of the exports went to Germany and the remainder principally to the United States.

Association Affairs.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at 156 King Street on Thursday, May 31, the President (Mr. Palmer) in the chair. The attendance was small, and the chief business was the resolution to send a petition to the House of Commons from the Association in respect to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

York Chemists' Association.

THE members of this Association and a few friends, numbering about sixty, had a most enjoyable drive round by Buttercrambe Woods on May 30, leaving York at 6 p.m. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lupton, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Burgin, Mr. Birks, Mr. and Mrs. T. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Batty, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Newey, Mr. W. and Miss A. Sowray, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Atkinson. The weather was excellent, and it was somewhat disappointing to the committee that a larger number of chemists did not avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting these charming woods, which are at their best just now. A halt was made at Stamford Bridge for about an hour, many of the party visiting the waterfalls and other picturesque spots. York was reached at 9.45, the whole party having thoroughly enjoyed the drive.

Halifax Chemists' Association

A MEETING was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on May 31, Mr. W. E. Smithies (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance.

THE PHARMACY BILL.—The Chairman said he had taken steps which would, he hoped, prove effective in furthering the interests of their Bill now before Parliament, and had communicated with the local members of Parliament.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.—At a previous meeting this matter was referred to a small committee comprising the Secretary and Mr. J. Brierly. After hearing their report it was agreed unanimously to have a drive through the "Dukeries," journeying to Worksop by train, the date fixed being Thursday, July 5, the annual tradesmen's holiday. The President invited the members joining the trip to make the train journey by saloon carriage at his expense. The meeting accepted this generous offer with thanks. The President (who is also Chairman of the Elland Tradesmen's Association, which includes among its members the chemists of the district) informed the meeting that he is in communication with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co. with the object of securing cheap bookings on the weekly half-holiday Tuesday—the same privilege as is accorded to Halifax on the Thursday weekly half-holiday. He believed the application would be successful.

Chemists and Druggists' Society Ireland.

THE usual monthly meeting of committee was held on May 31 at 11 Waring Street, Belfast. There were present Messrs. Wm. Jamison, M.C.P.S.I. (President), in the chair, Wm. Lyttle, S. Suffern, J. D. Carse, S. McDowell, J. Frackleton, J. W. Rankin, and R. A. Jamison. Some routine business having been transacted, it was decided to have no meetings of the associates on Friday evenings during June, July, and August.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.—The circular to members of Parliament was submitted and approved as also was a letter which is to be sent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The circular to M.P.s sets forth the reasons for not extending the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill to Ireland, that no witnesses from Ireland were examined by the Departmental Committee upon whose report the Bill is founded, that there already exists a grade of druggists especially for the sale of poisons, and that the proposed inclusion of Ireland will bring chaos into the existing poisons laws. It was decided to open a fund to defray the expenses of deputations to London for the purpose of opposing the extension of the Bill to Ireland, and the Secretary was instructed to send a circular to all members of the Association asking for financial assistance and that they will write to their member of Parliament on the matter.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Constitutional Club Rooms on May 31, the President (Mr. Wm. Barron) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. W. H. Hill, Wm. Minchin, C. H. James, Wm. Palmer, T. H. Hawley, Arthur Hill, W. T. Slatter, A. J. Wells, W. Darroll, J. Ward, H. B. Clark, J. Chambers, C. J. Willis, T. T. Dolman, A. P. Arber, J. C. W. Jones, and the Secretary.

The subject of the opening ceremony of the Central Spa on June 20 was discussed.

PRICE-PROTECTION.—Replies were read from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. regarding the non-protection of the retail prices of their products. The replies were considered most unsatisfactory. The subject of the P.A.T.A. was fully discussed and it was decided to bring this subject before the meeting of the Federation of Local Associations.

THE B.P.C.—The President referred to the Conference to be held at Birmingham in July, and strongly recommended all who could to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending.

THE CHEMISTS' TITLE.—The result of the recent petition to the House of Commons to respect the right of registered chemists to use the title of "chemist" was presented to the meeting, replies from three members of Parliament being read.

OTHER BUSINESS.—A communication from the East Aberdeenshire Association with regard to the Fraserburgh slander-case being discussed, it was decided to subscribe one guinea to the fund.

Mr. Blore was elected as a member of the Association.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held in Dundee on Wednesday, June 6, Mr. James Russell presiding. Members were present from Brechin, Kirriemuir, Arbroath, Perth, and Broughty Ferry. Apologies were read from Mr. J. M. Hardie, Dundee, and Mr. J. Jack, Arbroath. The Chairman said the meeting had been called to discuss the

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

He asked Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Edinburgh, to explain the present position of affairs. Mr. Hill proceeded to do so, and concluded by strongly urging that letters to M.P.s should be brief and concise, and should say plainly what the writers wish them to do, as it is quite impossible for them to study the details of every subject brought before their notice, as they are so overwhelmed with correspondence.—Mr. Ford, Kirriemuir, asked what would be the effect of the proposal to license outsiders to sell poisons. His complaint was that farmers and others come to him for advice, but buy their supplies from ironmongers.—Mr. Naysmith endorsed Mr. Ford's statement. He also said that medical men in Arbroath readily signed the petition when asked.—Bailie Doig emphasised the need for letters to M.P.s being concise. He regretted the opposition they were receiving from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, a man of transparent honesty. He was sure it must be due to ignorance of the justice of our claim.—Mr. J. H. Thomson, Lochee, said we must focus attention on the question of our titles, and proposed this resolution :

This meeting regrets the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal of Lord Crewe regarding chemists' titles in the Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, as any infringement of these titles would be fraught with danger to the public.

Bailie Doig seconded and recommended that a copy be sent to the Prime Minister.—Mr. T. S. Peebles, Lochee, was urged to interview Lord Camperdown, who had voted against Lord Crewe's proposal. The motion was agreed to. It was resolved to contribute two guineas from the funds of the Association to the expenses of Mr. Gall in the Fraserburgh appeal.

Mr. Kerr proposed that 100 copies of a reprint of Mr. C. T. Allen's paper on "The Modern Prescriber" be obtained and circulated among the medical men of the district.

It was resolved to send a letter of sympathy to the family of the late Mr. James H. Millar, Broughty Ferry.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

The Original Eau de Cologne.—An action has been decided in chief court of Cologne in which Josef Anton Neumann, zur Stadt Mailand, sought to restrain the firm of Johann Maria Farina, Gegenüber dem Julichs Platz, Cologne, from publishing circulars stating that their legal predecessor, Johann Maria Farina, who died in 1766, was the oldest distiller of eau de Cologne, and that as early as DNRO he sold perfume in Julichs Platz, Cologne. The rival firm, Neumann, also claimed damages. The Court decided that there is evidence to show that Johann Maria Farina was not the original discoverer of the essence, nor the first to manufacture it at Cologne, as long before 1709 it had been manufactured in Italy and the South of France. Farina obtained the secret from his relation Paul Feminis, who had manufactured the perfume in Cologne. While, therefore, Johann Maria Farina was neither the first discoverer nor manufacturer of eau de Cologne, the Court held that the plaintiff had not proved that any existing firm is of longer standing than Johann Maria Farina, Gegenüber dem Julichs Platz, and for that reason the Court declined to issue the injunction asked for. The claim for damages was also refused on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved a just cause for such.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

PAREGORIC.

AT Escrick, Yorks, on June 1, Percy Arthur Benson, of Riccall, and his father, James Benson, were summoned for selling paregoric not of the B.P. standard of strength and quality. The sample, sold at 3d. per oz., was certified to be only a substitute for paregoric.—James Benson was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, and the case against Percy Arthur Benson was dismissed.

At Pocklington on June 2, Thomas Dresser and Richard Wells Dresser, of Stamford Bridge, were summoned for selling paregoric which was devoid of opium. After the sale the defendant Thomas Dresser admitted that the paregoric was not pure.—A fine of 1l. 7s. 6d., inclusive of costs, was imposed.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

IN the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Thursday, June 7, judgment was given by Sheriff Orphoot in the case brought by Dr. Robertson, medical officer of health for Leith, against Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, Powell & Co., chemists, Leith, for selling liquid extract of cascara sagrada which was not according to the formula of the British Pharmacopœia. Particulars of the hearings were given in our issues of May 12 (p. 730) and June 2 (p. 843).

The Sheriff said it was not disputed that the drug supplied was of the substance and quality prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia, and the only question at issue was whether a chemist was entitled to substitute one preservative for another which might not be so effective. This was the first case of the kind, the others quoted having been decided on the question of the quality of the drug itself. If chemists were to be debarred from using the improvements they introduced into medicines, they would discontinue making improvements. He dismissed the complaint.

County Court Cases.

CHEMISTS SUE A SOLICITOR.

AT the June sitting of the Greenwich County Court, before Judge Addison, K.C., a solicitor named W. Gurney Winter was sued by Messrs. Clift & Crow, chemists, Lee Bridge, Lewisham, for 17. 8s. 11d., due for goods supplied.—The Judge ordered payment of the debt in a month.

THE INVENTOR'S DEFENCE.

AT Shoreditch County Court on May 31, Messrs. Marion James & Ker, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Glebe Works, Dalston, sued Mr. F. A. Thomas, described as a chemist, of Southend-on-Sea, to recover 28l. 18s. 4d. for chemicals supplied and expenses incurred on defendant's behalf. The defendant put in a counterclaim for 71l. 9s. 11d., alleging that defendants had induced him to spend that amount by having "falsely and fraudulently represented that they had procured a capitalist ready and willing to invest 15,000l.

to 20,000l. for plant and working capital to develop certain secret processes invented and owned by the defendant."—Counsel for the plaintiffs said they had been desirous for some time past of extending their business, but had been a little hampered by want of capital. For the purpose of putting this right, they had been in communication with a firm of financiers named Curtis Gardiner & Co. There they met the defendant, who said he had some inventions in soap and oil refining, and plaintiffs said if he cared to prove his statements they would be quite willing to combine their business with his inventions, they to find 15,000l. to 20,000l. capital. Advertisements were inserted in the "Daily Telegraph" and "Times," and eventually a Mr. Jansson was introduced to them, and from what he told them they had no reason to suppose that they would have any difficulty in getting the money required. Mr. Jansson promised to let them have it if the samples came up to expectations. The defendant was then called upon to prove his assertions, and for over two months worked in the laboratory of the plaintiffs, but beyond two cakes of soap which the defendant brought over with him from America they had never seen anything to justify the completion of the contract to raise the capital, although they could have done so.—Mr. Ernest James gave evidence in corroboration of counsel's statement. The inventions alleged by defendant were in connection with the bleaching and deodorising of cotton-seed oil and the manufacture of a laundry-soap. Mr. Ker also gave evidence.—Defendant, in his evidence, said that until recently he had been in the United States, and had invented about nine articles appertaining to chemists and soap-manufacture, most of which had been a decided success in America.—Judge Smyly asked whether defendant honestly imagined that anyone would find any great difficulty in raising 20,000l. if a scheme such as his could be proved to be commercially workable. Continuing, he said defendant had four months to make samples, and had declined to go on, although the plaintiffs expressed every willingness to find the money. He did not think there had been the slightest misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiffs, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 23l. on the claim, and for the plaintiffs also on the counterclaim, with costs.

A LINSEED-OIL DISPUTE.

A FOUR-DAYS' HEARING was concluded at Portsmouth County Court, on June 5, of an action brought by Arthur Pilcher, a dealer in paints, against Sir Charles Price & Co., oil-merchants, London, and their local agent, Mr. Joseph Fuller. The dispute was regarding some linseed oil supplied by Fuller, as agent for Price, to the plaintiff, who alleged that it was not fit for use in painting, the purpose for which plaintiff ordered it. Judge Gye, in summing up, told the jury that the great difficulty in the case arose from the ambiguous phrases used in the correspondence, for while it was clear Fuller was not liable as a defendant and had been discharged from the case, yet the question of agency had to be decided. His Honour said the law on the subject, broadly speaking, was that if the vendor of a particular article sells it for a particular purpose, and the buyer buys it for that particular purpose and sells it again for that same purpose, and the article was found to be improper for that particular purpose, and the middleman, who was represented here by Pilcher, is sued by that buyer and has to pay damages the middleman can go to the original vendor and recover what damages have been put upon him. His Honour, after dealing in detail with the case, put a series of questions to be answered by the jury, who unanimously found for the plaintiff. Judgment was given for 100l. and costs against Price & Co., stay of execution being granted with a view to appeal.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re BERTRAM SIMPSON, 19 Chesterfield Road and 558 Abbeydale Road, Sheffield, Chemist and Druggist.—The following are creditors: William Evans & Co., Liverpool (175l. 6s. 8d.); R. H. Roberts, Sheffield (61l. 12s.); Mrs. L. Simpson, Sheffield (509l. 6s. 8d.); Mrs. Potts, nr. Chesterfield (200l.); Raines & Co., York (42l.); S. Talford, Sheffield (14l.); Woodward & Co., Nottingham (12l.).

Re CHARLES F. McCOMBIE, trading as C. McCombie & Co., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., and 43 Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, Merchant.—Notice is given that a first and final dividend of 2½d. will be paid at the London Bankruptcy Court any day except Saturday.

Re RICHARD MILLER, Main Street, Sedbergh, Chemist and Druggist.—At Kendal Bankruptcy Court on May 30, before Mr. Registrar R. F. Thompson, this debtor was examined on accounts showing gross liabilities 769. 6s. 5d., unsecured liabilities 427. 6s. 5d., preferential claims 57., assets 398. 6s. 6d., deficiency 337. 19s. 11d.—Debtor stated that he gave nearly 400l. for the Sedbergh business, 100l. being for the goodwill. He borrowed the whole of the money, giving as security a reversionary interest he had. Owing to lack of trade and to competition, the business had been going back for the last two years. During the first two or three years the business paid, but no more than that. Besides the rent (40l. a year), he drew from 25s. to 30s. a week out of the business. The competition he had against him was a drug-store kept by former assistant in his shop. Debtor was the only qualified chemist in the town, and his competitor only sold patent medicines and drugs, not poisons. He needed more capital so that he could purchase goods in larger quantities and thus obtain discounts. Of the 400l. he borrowed he had repaid 320l. by raising other loans. Shortly before filing his petition he executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors, because he was being "rushed" by one firm for payment. They were going to take possession and practically sell him up, and that would have been serious for the other creditors.—It was stated that the creditors had expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the position of affairs, and the Registrar said the only mistake debtor seemed to have made was in the deed of assignment. He should have gone to the Bankruptcy Court as soon as he knew he was insolvent. The examination was closed.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Forge, G. B., and Lewis, A. C., Rochford, Essex, general medical practitioners.

Hankinson, W., and Hankinson, H. A., under the style of Hankinson & Son, Runcorn and Northwich, mineral-water manufacturers.

Moore, A., and Isaacs, S., Manchester and Knutsford, dental surgeons.

Rowan, E. H., Rowan, L., and Rice, H. H., under the style of Rowan & Sons, Lime Street, London, E.C., and Camberwell Road, S.E., disinfectant-manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Simpson, Bertram, Sheffield, chemist and druggist.

Wall, Arthur James, Frome, Somerset, mineral-water manufacturer.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Carr, John Walter, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk, chemist and druggist and tobacconist; discharge suspended for two years ending March 28, 1908.

New Companies and Company News.

COTSWOLD MINERAL WATER CO., LTD.—This is the name of the first company about which particulars were given in our last issue, p. 845. It has been registered with a capital of 5,000l.

WILLIAM TAYLOR & Co. (EDINBURGH), LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 20,000l., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business hitherto carried on at the Broughton Soap-works, Edinburgh, and to carry on the business of soap-manufacturers, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, manufacturers of perfumes, collectors of flowers, manufacturers of and dealers in laundry-blue, dry-soap extracts, washing-crystals, etc. The first subscribers are: S. Reid, Kirkwall; James Pursell, Edinburgh; John Cowan, Edinburgh; Charles Alfred Stitt, Edinburgh; C. J. F. Paisley, Edinburgh; Alex. Simpson, Leith; and Alex. Hood, Leith.

AMBORA TRADING CO., LTD.—Capital 2,000l., in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of soap and saponaceous compounds, chemists, druggists, etc. The first subscribers are: W. W. Hale, 15 Austin Friars, E.C., stockbroker; E. M. Wilkins, 18 Bracewell Road, W., clerk;

H. H. Hyde, 54 Griffel Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., stockbroker; C. G. Hale, 77 St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington, retired; J. F. Halford, 52 Arcadian Gardens, Wood Green, N., accountant; C. D. Ross, Auxiliary Forces Club, S.W., gentleman; and J. G. Wilkins, 45 Pennard Road, W., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 393 New North Road, N.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.—Registered on May 29. Capital 12,000l., in 17. shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemists, druggists, perfumers, manufacturers of and dealers in toilet-preparations, etc., carried on by H. H. Mason, in some respects under the name of the "Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co.," and in other respects under the name of the "Huxley Pharmaceutical Co.," at 3 and 5 Frith Road, Croydon, Surrey, and in New York, Montreal, and other places, including a portion of the assets thereof, but not the right to sell in France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, Turkey, Columbia, Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Panama, and the respective Colonies thereof, the preparations known as "Colchi-Sal," "Betol-OI," and "Antipaludic." The first subscribers are: G. Blumenfeld, 1-3 Cripplegate Street, E.C., merchant; E. Petit, 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., merchant; H. H. Mason, 45 Kidderminster Road, Croydon, chemist; W. B. Mason, Oxford Road, Acocks Green, traveller; A. D. Mason, 111 Stevenson Drive, Shawlands, Glasgow; D. C. Craigie, 102 High Road, Balham, S.W., solicitor; and J. H. Hudson, 3-5 Frith Road, Croydon, accountant. No initial public issue. The first directors are: E. Foucault, E. Petit, A. D. Mason, W. B. Mason, H. H. Mason (chairman and managing director), and G. Blumenfeld. Remuneration of H. H. Mason 300l. per annum; of other directors 5l. each per annum. Registered office, 3 and 5 Frith Road, Croydon, Surrey.

RIVERS HILL & CO., LTD. (perfumers, Dorset).—A debenture, dated May 3, 1906, to secure 500l., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, has been registered. The holders are the Poole and Dorset Baking Co., Poole.

FRYER & CO. (NELSON), LTD. (Chlorodyne Manufacturers, etc.).—An issue of 35,000l. 5-per-cent. debentures, created on May 14 and dated May 15, 1906, has been registered. The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, is charged with the issue.

HOMOCEA, LTD.—The report for the year ended March 31 last states that, after payment of working expenses, salaries, advertising-charges for the year, and other expenses, there is a balance of 1,463l., out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year 1905-6 on the preference shares.

VIROL, LTD.—The sixth annual meeting of this company was held at the Holborn Restaurant on June 5, Mr. B. S. Straus, M.P. (chairman of the company), presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (particulars of which were given in last week's issue, p. 846), the Chairman said the increase of trade during 1906 was 38 per cent. on the previous biggest turnover. With regard to the P.A.T.A. and co-operative societies he said:

In common with the great majority of the members of the P.A.T.A., your directors decided to accept this new condition of membership of the Association. I regret the interruption of our business relations with the co-operative societies, and trust these societies will eventually see their way to meet the manufacturers of proprietary articles in what I think you will agree is a perfectly reasonable request—namely, that the selling-prices shall be maintained at a minimum price that gives a living profit. I can only say that if once this difficulty is removed it will give us great pleasure to resume our former cordial relations with these societies. We have never had cause to complain of the retail trade. On the contrary, chemists know the value of our preparation, and have shown considerable interest in it. But the sacrifice we are making in this matter in the first instance is considerable, and we shall need all the good will of the chemists in keeping Virol to the front to make good the loss. It behoves the trade to see that firms standing by principles of so much importance to the retailer do not suffer for their action in the matter.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Arthur E. Canney and unanimously adopted. Mr. Straus was re-elected a director, and the auditors were reappointed.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended December 31, 1905, states: "The net profits of the company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the general manager, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$125,408, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous

year, \$6,096—total, \$131,505. From this there has to be deducted: General manager's commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year as per Article 80 of the company's articles of association, \$6,270; remuneration to the consulting committee, as per Article 92, \$2,500—total, \$8,770—leaving available for appropriation \$122,734. We paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. in November last, absorbing \$45,000; we now propose to pay a further dividend of 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year), which will absorb \$45,000; to write off furniture, fittings, utensils of trade, aërated-water plant, machinery, and building improvements \$25,000; to carry forward to 1906 account \$7,734—total, \$122,734."

Birth.

THOMAS.—At Old Dutch Road Pharmacy, Durban, on May 10, the wife of W. J. H. Thomas, of a son.

Marriages.

CLAYTON—NOBLE.—At Great Harwood, on May 31, by the Rev. A. F. Johnson, M.A., vicar, James Clayton, chemist and druggist, Oxtonge, Birkhead, to Hilda, second daughter of Councillor Mark Noble, cotton-manufacturer, Great Harwood.

DANIELS—SNOWBALL.—At Hexham-on-Tyne, on June 2, Herbert Joseph Daniels, pharmaceutical chemist, Leamington Spa, to Ethel Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Snowball, of Aidan House, Hexham-on-Tyne.

PARRY—HEALEY.—At St. Peter's Church, Norbiton, on June 5, by the Rev. W. A. Wilson, Vicar, Lewis Moreton Parry, chemist and druggist, 163 Oakfield Road, Liverpool, to May Teale, eldest daughter of Mr. Arthur Healey, of Kingston-on-Thames.

SLATER—WHITTAKER.—At the Baptist Chapel, Church, near Blackburn, on May 31, by the Rev. A. Vaughan Thomas, Wilfred, son of Mr. A. G. Slater, druggist, Oswaldtwistle, to Elizabeth Alice, daughter of Mr. John Whittaker, manufacturing chemist, Accrington.

Deaths.

EATON.—At Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, on May 31, Joanna, wife of Mr. E. J. Eaton, pharmaceutical chemist.

GROOM.—At Birmingham, on May 27, Mr. Charles Frederick Groom, chemist and druggist, aged seventy.

KIRKMAN.—At Wimbledon, on May 22, Mr. Thomas Elton Kirkman, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight.

MASSEY.—At Southport, on May 23, Mr. John Massey, chemist and druggist, formerly of Manchester, aged seventy-four.

MILLAR.—At Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire, on June 4, Mr. James Hean Millar, chemist and druggist. Mr. Millar was about fifty years of age, and had been in business at 163 Brook Street, Broughty Ferry, over twenty years. He was a native of Dundee, and served his apprenticeship in Perth, passing the Minor examination in February 1880. He is survived by Mrs. Millar and four children.

MUSPRATT.—At Suva, Fiji Island, on June 1, suddenly, Edmund B. Muspratt, son of Mr. E. K. Muspratt, of Seaford, Liverpool.

TENNANT.—At Broadoaks, West Byfleet, on June 4, Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., of The Glen, Innerleithen, and of Charles Tennant, Sons & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow, and President of the United Alkali Co., aged eighty-two. The death of the venerable head of the Leblanc alkali industry in this country recalls the fact that the business with which his family has for four generations been connected had its foundation towards the end of the eighteenth century. Charles Tennant, grandfather of the baronet, was a native of Alloway, and the "Wabster Charlie" of Burns. He gave up weaving for bleaching, and ultimately reached Glasgow. There, in 1787, the father-in-law of James Watt, inventor of the steam-engine, had begun to bleach linen

with chlorine, Watt having brought a sample of Eau de Javelle from Paris. Charles Tennant, in association with his partner Knox, improved upon this by producing a more portable form of the bleach—viz., chlorinated lime. This started the history of his house as chemical manufacturers, and St. Rollox became one of the largest factories in the world. John Tennant succeeded his father, and in 1878 Sir Charles Tennant took over the management of the St. Rollox works, of which there were branches elsewhere in Great Britain. The business was the principal one of the forty engaged in the production of Leblanc soda which entered into combination in November 1890, Sir Charles being elected the honorary president. The capital of the company was 6,000,000*l.*, and 2,500,000*l.* of 5-per-cent. debentures were issued. Sir Charles Tennant received a baronetcy in 1885. He sat in the House of Commons from 1879 to 1886, and as a Gladstonian Liberal contested the Partick division of Lanarkshire in 1890. He was a member of the Tariff Commission, and was connected with many financial and industrial ventures. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Mr. Edward Priaulx Tennant, M.A., the recently elected member for Salisbury; and his sixth son, Mr. Harold John Tennant, is member for Berwickshire. Mrs. Henry Asquith is his daughter by his first marriage. Sir Charles married a second time, in 1898, Marguerite, daughter of the late Colonel C. W. Miles, of Burton Hill, Malmesbury; and Lady Tennant, with several young children besides members of his first family, survives him.

THOMPSON.—At Georgetown, Demerara, on May 15, Mr. Thomas Richard Arundel Thompson, registered druggist. Mr. Thompson, who died suddenly in a fit, was the son of the late Mr. W. C. Thompson, a planter in the Colony, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Gregor, Elgin, N.B. He was for about twelve years on the staff of Messrs. Scott & Co., Ltd., Georgetown, and only resigned his appointment last year to purchase the business of Mr. Fox, High Street, Georgetown, where his energy and business abilities were already bearing fruit. He leaves a widow and four young children.

TODD.—At High Street, Stoke Newington, London, N., on May 24, Catherine, wife of Mr. Samuel Campian Todd, chemist, aged forty.

Recent Wills.

BUTT.—Mr. Edward Northway Butt, of 77 Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W., retired pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Messrs. G. Jolley & Co., of 13 Curzon Street, Mayfair, for many years a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the donor of the Butt Research Scholarship, who died on April 18 last, aged seventy-four years, left estate of the gross value of 39,834*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 37,998*l.* 19*s.* Probate of his will, dated June 29, 1905, has been granted to Mr. Michael Carteighe, chemist, 180 New Bond Street, W., Mr. Richard Bremridge, Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Mr. John William Bowen, chemist, of 13 Curzon Street, Mayfair, to each of whom for their services the testator bequeathed 250*l.* He bequeathed 1,500*l.* to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; 500*l.* to the said Society, for the Orphan Fund; 1,500*l.* to the Newbury District Hospital; 1,000*l.* to the Royal Berkshire County Hospital at Reading; and he left the following bequests to servants:

500*l.* to his housekeeper, Annie Reding, and if in his service at his decease a further 4*l.* for each month of service from January 1, 1903, and he directed that her wages and this additional sum be paid for three months after his decease;

120*l.* to his servant Mary Gilbert, and an additional 1*l.* for each completed month of service from January 1, 1903, with wages and the additional 1*l.* per month for the three months following his decease;

To his servant Elizabeth Manser 90*l.* and an additional 25*s.* per month for each month of service from January 1, 1902, if in his service at his decease, and that her wages and this additional sum be paid for the three months following his decease.

He left 1,000*l.* to Rowena Endacott, of Dawlish, and of Ideford, Devon; 500*l.* each to Herbert H. Young and Sydney Young and his second cousin, Henry Twitchin; 250*l.* to his godson, Reginald Peters, of Windsor; 100*l.* to the Rev. Thomas Turner, of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy Square; an oil

portrait of himself and his leasehold premises, 13 Curzon Street, Mayfair, to Louisa Gertrude Norlander, wife of Colonel Norlander, conditional upon her paying her brother Cecil Lea Horner, of Catford, an annuity of 100*l.*, and her aunt, Annie Butt, of Longsight, Manchester, an annuity of 50*l.* To Florence Sutton, of Hastings, he left furniture as she may select at 250*l.* If his estate will admit of it, he left 3,000*l.* equally between the said Florence Sutton and Elizabeth H. Sutton; 1,000*l.* to his cousin, Alfred Clift; 1,500*l.* to the children of each of the following: John Robbins, William Skinner, and Francis Rowe, of Bedford Park, Chiswick; 1,000*l.* to Mrs. Jane Horner, of Catford; 500*l.* each to Mrs. Mary Carteighe, Stanley E. Brammall, of Manchester, and May Burnett, of Ludlow; such part of 100*l.* as may not be needed for extra expenses of executorship to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the residue in augmentation of the additional legacies.

HAMBROOK.—The estate of the late Mr. J. B. Hambrook, chemist and druggist, of Stroud Street, Dover, has been valued at 1,333*l.*

Personalities.

MR. E. W. PROUDMAN, a leading Victorian pharmacist and an old "Square" man, has been in London this week.

THE KENT COUNTY COUNCIL have appointed Mr. W. E. Goff, pharmaceutical chemist, of Dartford, as a member of the local Education Committee.

MR. H. CREEMER COOPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., L.D.S., son of Mr. Albert Cooper, South Kensington, has been appointed assistant dental surgeon to the National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street, London, W.

MR. JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS presided over the last dinner of the Sphinx Club for the session, held at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday evening. It was the ladies' night, and the discussion on "Advertising Women's Wear" was opened by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor.

WHILE cycling home from a meeting of chemists at Peterborough, late on Tuesday night (May 29), Mr. J. S. Prior, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Stamford, met with a serious accident. In turning a corner he collided with a cart, and was thrown from his machine. Apparently the accident was not noticed by the occupants of the vehicle, and the unfortunate cyclist lay in a state of insensibility on the road for some hours before a member of the Northants Yeomanry found him, and had him conveyed to the camp close by. There the regimental doctor attended Mr. Prior, who afterwards was removed home. He was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. The latest report is that Mr. Prior is making fair progress, but his condition is still serious.

MR. J. H. BENNETT, Phar. Chem., Terang, Victoria, is visiting England for the first time since he went out to New Zealand twenty-six years ago. Mr. Bennett served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade at Epsom, and thereafter entered upon medical studies, but on emigrating returned once more to pharmacy, and qualified in New Zealand. Afterwards he went to Victoria, and his business in Terang is successful. Mr. Bennett considers that there are better chances of making money in the drug-trade in Australia than in the Old Country; at least, in outlying districts, where the chemist who is alive and not afraid of pushing can introduce new lines and do well in them; optical goods, for example. There doctors write prescriptions and chemists dispense them, so altogether the lot of the chemist is not unhappy if he sticks to business, looks out for new business, and neglect no opportunity for pushing business. Those who contemplate emigrating will observe that these are exactly the qualities which make for success here; but Mr. Bennett believes the results come quicker in Australia, especially outside large cities, and there is no company competition in Victoria.

WE had a pleasant chat the other day with Mr. Frederick C. Allen, of Ipswich, Queensland, who arrived by the *Orontes* ten days ago for a summer visit to his old home. Mr. Allen has been twenty years in Queensland, but he served his apprenticeship in Birmingham, and had experience elsewhere, especially in Southsea, before passing the Minor and emigrating to the northern part of Australia. He went to the goldfields first, getting a billet in a pharmacy straight away at 4*l.* a week. In those days 5*s.* was the price for an 8-oz. mixture, and in other directions money

was easier made than it is now. Ipswich, where Mr. Allen is in business, is about twenty-five miles from Brisbane, and for that reason he resigned his membership of the Queensland Board of Pharmacy, which he held for three years. He is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and is in favour of Intercolonial reciprocity in pharmaceutical qualifications. Mr. Allen will probably attend the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Birmingham. This year there is an exceptionally large number of our *confrères* from beyond the seas visiting the Old Country, and the B.P.C. organisers might with little trouble make their presence a feature of the Birmingham meeting.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER, SONS & CO., LTD., Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., wish to assure chemists that all their medicinal preparations of animal origin are made in London from the products of British abattoirs.

FRANZENSBAD PRODUCTS.—In supplement to the advertisements of these products which appeared in our last issue, we may state that Messrs. Voigt & Co., 25 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., are the sole consignees for this country.

"**PHOTOGRAPHY FOR NOVICES.**"—A new edition of this elementary treatise on photography has been issued by Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. The book is nicely produced in pale green buckram covers, and the type used is easily read. The information given is told in simple language and is trustworthy, making the book quite suitable for recommending to customers just taking up photography. The book is illustrated and sells at 1*s.*

KOKO FOR THE HAIR.—The Koko Maricopas Co., Ltd., 16 Bevis Marks, London, E.C., announce that they have reduced the price of the 4*s. 6d.* coupon bottle of Koko for the hair from 2*s. 4d.* to 1*s. 9d.* In this issue the company specially address chemists on the subject, offering to exchange any of the 2*s. 4d.* Koko which they have in stock for the new 1*s. 9d.* They also call the attention of our readers to the window-display scheme, which provides for 50 per cent. profit on the goods. Particulars may be obtained from them on application.

"**THE BOY AND THE BUBBLE**" painting-book, which Wright's Coal-tar Soap, 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E., are offering to the public, is taking on well. Some chemists do not, however, seem to have grasped the idea that a supply of the booklets can be had for the asking, and as customers are instructed to ask their chemist for a copy, it is not to the interest of the retailer to disappoint the public. A supply of the books will be sent to any school in the district if the chemist will advise Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., that they wish that done. The prizes offered in the competition are enough to compel the children to ask for the painting-book, and the parents will be brought to the pharmacy to make their purchases of drugs and toilet requisites including Wright's coal-tar soap.

MESSRS. ARMOUR & CO., LTD., Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., are giving a guarantee to chemists that their animal products used as therapeutic agents are prepared under such aseptic conditions as the most advanced knowledge in this subject prescribes. In a circular note referring especially to dietetic products the London office say that in view of the disquieting and defamatory statements which are being circulated with a reckless disregard for truth and fairness, Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, etc., have authorised them to make the positive announcement that the products are inspected by United States Government inspectors, who have full and free access at all times to all parts of their plants, in accordance with the law. Further, all cattle, sheep, and pigs which are the subject of inter-State or foreign commerce are inspected both before and after slaughter, and by every means in their power the quality of the products is maintained. We believe it is generally understood that Messrs. Armour & Co. have not been the subject of criticism, and we observe an independent statement by an English alderman to this effect has appeared in the "Evening News."

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., writing to us in regard to the present scare respecting American animal products, wish to state with all the emphasis at their command that it is quite impossible for any of the medicinal products issued from their laboratory in Detroit to be contaminated with pathogenic organisms. The precautions taken in the way of inspection of the glands, etc., before they are made use of, the aseptic methods of preparation, and the bacteriological and microscopical, as well as the physiological and chemical tests employed, are such as to make it an absolute impossibility for any disease-bearing germs to be found in any of the active principles or extractives from animal sources made by them. All their animal preparations are made in their own laboratories in Detroit under the immediate supervision of their own chemists and biologists, whose unremitting watchfulness and care the firm acknowledge to be a material factor in the reputation which their products enjoy.

A Detroit Visitor.

IN our last issue we mentioned the arrival in London of Mr. E. G. Swift, general manager to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., who has come here for the first time, Mrs. Swift and their son Clarence being with him. The chief object of Mr. Swift's visit is to acquaint himself by personal contact with the machinery and staffs of his firm's British and Continental business, which has progressed so much during the past few years that thirty travellers are steadily engaged in calling upon customers. We



MR. E. G. SWIFT.

understand that a few hundred of their *confrères* are doing the same sort of work on American territory and elsewhere, so that the organisation is easily first among the manufacturing pharmaceutical houses in the world. It is, therefore, not altogether without pride of race that we mention the fact that the general manager of this great concern is a Britisher. A little more than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Swift was a student in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and after a four years' curriculum he passed the Major examination as a pharmaceutical chemist. Seeking fresh experience and better opportunity for progress than he had so far found, Mr. Swift in 1882 obtained a situation in Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories at Detroit. There he had good all-round experience in the producing departments, and when in 1892 the firm decided to establish a factory in Canada they selected him as a

Canadian pharmacist and a tried servant to organise and manage the Walkerville branch. Mr. Swift took up these duties and carried on the work with conspicuous success until in December 1903 the directorate appointed him to succeed the late Mr. W. M. Warren as general manager of the business. Mr. Swift is not the sort of man to speak about himself. In our interview with him the conversation was chiefly about the changes which have occurred in methods since the foundation of the business. "In the early days of your firm," we remarked, "botany was your strong line of research, now it appears to be medico-biology. Is it not so, Mr. Swift?"

"Yes and no," was his reply. "We have not abandoned botany, but biological and medical research has been added to it. In that large building on the river front we spend a lot of money in experiments which may or may not be productive, but they keep us in line with physiological and therapeutic progress. How long the researches in connection with antitoxins and antitoxin treatment will hold prominence I will not venture to predict, but one department is coming along that looks like a bigger thing."

This, we soon learnt, is an attack upon the pest problems of the agricultural pursuits, especially in connection with stock-rearing. Millions of money are dropped yearly through the loss of sheep in the United States; indeed, in all sheep-rearing countries, through tick and other parasitic insect attacks, and while governmental departments have been alive to the necessity for combating these evils, the makers and distributors of "remedies" have generally been content to wait for science to reach them with official impress, so that comparatively little that is new has been introduced in this department during the past dozen years or so. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have attacked the problem from the bottom. They have commenced at the sheep-farms, where their entomologists and other scientific workers have studied the causes of stock-troubles on the spot, co-operating with stock-rearers in ascertaining the conditions in which the troubles are manifested; while the research department in Detroit has more intimately studied the life-history of the insect pests, their influence upon sheep and other farm animals, and the remedies which extinguish them and save the stock. We told not long ago of an English provincial pharmacist who, taking a hint from our pages, studied the agricultural pest question in a similar manner with excellent results to him. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s experience is practically the same, only in their case we have splendid laboratory equipment with all that education and science can do in the way of brains to get at the exact cause of sheep-troubles, and added to this are more than a generation of experience in chemical and pharmaceutical production and unequalled selling and distributing power.

In a sense the line of research and production seems quite foreign to anything with which Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s name is commercially associated, yet it is the direct offshoot from the principle which they adopted when they sought the aid of botanists to ensure the identity of drugs for which there was no chemical standard and as yet physiological standardisation was undreamt of.

Mr. Swift's reference to the agricultural department which is growing up under his management was but one of many topics on which we had pleasant and informative conversation in the course of the evening, but there was none which indicated more graphically how a big and reputable business is kept from degenerating into a rut, or living on past reputation—both results of the effluxion of time which sooner or later spell "financial failure."

An American contemporary reports that before Mr. Swift left home he was entertained to dinner at the Detroit Club by the officers and executive staff of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. There were present Messrs. Theodore D. Buhl, president of the corporation; Frank G. Ryan, secretary; George Hargreaves, treasurer; and many others. Mr. F. G. Ryan was toastmaster, and speeches were made by nearly every member of the party. A *bon voyage* was wished the guest in many different ways. Throughout the evening much amusement was created by telegrams which kept coming from King Edward, the Kaiser, and other European monarchs and notables, assuring Mr. Swift of a hearty welcome.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 7.

THE drug and chemical markets have been under the influence of the holidays this week, so that the amount of business done has been restricted, and the changes in values few. Among chemicals, oxalic acid and yellow prussiate of potash are firmer, foreign tartaric acid being easier. Outside of the drug auctions there are few changes in crude drugs. Italian orris is tending higher, and chamomiles are very scarce. Cascara sagrada and chiretta are firmer. Opium is steady. The leading essential oils are all quiet, there being no alterations of importance, and among minor oils cumin is higher, but oils of caraway and pimento have been reduced. The following table gives the principal alterations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Cape	Buchu	Ammonia sulphate	Calumba
Cumin oil	Chiretta	Caraway oil	Honey (Jam.)
Orris	Ergot	Camphor	Pimento oil
Peppermint oil (Eng.)	Oxalic acid	(Germ. ref.)	Wax, bees'
Sarsaparilla	Potash	Cod-liver oil	(Jam.)
Shellac	prussiate	Ipecacuanha	
		Tartaric acid	

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, June 7:—Business is quiet, and prices are unchanged.

SMYRNA, June 7:—The opium market is very firm at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., according to quality. Sales have been few.

BERGEN, May 31:—The fishing at Finmarken shows a general improvement, and the market is unaltered but firm at 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

BERGEN, June 6:—The fishing at Finmarken continues satisfactory, and the market is easier at 66s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-freezing cod-liver oil.

NEW YORK, June 7:—Market is quiet. Cascara sagrada is easier at 6c. per lb., and for bleached beeswax there is an active demand at 32c. per lb. Round buchu leaves are firm at 18c., and Vera Cruz sarsaparilla is easier at 9c. The market for guarana is bare, \$1.25 per lb. being asked. Menthol is firmer at \$2.60 per lb., and peppermint oil is strongly held at \$2.80 per lb. for bulk. Copaiba balsam is active at 30c. for Central American.

AMSTERDAM, June 7:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 8,121 packages were offered, weighing 753,910 kilos. and containing the equivalent of 40,697 kilos. quinine sulphate, as compared with 7,131 packages, containing 33,665 kilos., offered at auction on May 3. Of the above quantity 7,434 packages sold at an average unit of 4.24c. per half-kilo., against 4.30c. per half-kilo. paid at the auction on May 3. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: (1) The English and American factories, who purchased the equivalent of 11,254 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 4,785 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 5,001 kilos. (4) the Amsterdam factory, 2,426 kilos.; (5) the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories, 5,075 kilos.; (6) various buyers, 7,721 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark ranged from 2c. per half-kilo. to 41½c., and the druggists' bark from 9½c. to 44½c. per half-kilo. The Java coca-leaves sold at from 32c. to 45c. per half-kilo.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market has, of course, been considerably interfered with by the holidays, and at the time of writing it has scarcely reached normal proportions again. However, generally speaking the all-round tone remains as indicated in recent reports, and values are for the most part well maintained, with fair inquiries for both main and miscellaneous products.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues quiet, but there is a heavier inquiry on forward account. Present nominal figures: Beckton 12*l.* 5s. Beckton terms 12*l.*, London 12*l.*, Leith 12*l.* 2s. 6d., and Hull 11*l.* 18s. 9d. to 12*l.*

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA continue to maintain a very steady tone, with some tendency towards advance from the following: Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export 2½*d.* per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow; bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2½*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export 2*d.* per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—The good all-round demand which has been experienced in this branch now for some time past is well maintained, and there appears every prospect of its continuance. One of the principal raw materials, the mineral carbonate or Witherite, is still in short supply, and values are steady, although still low. Chloride of barium, ordinary refined crystals, 6*l.* 10s. to 7*l.* 10s. per ton in large casks, and 6*l.* 5s. to 7*l.* 5s. in bags. Blaine Fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, in steady request at 6*l.* 10s. to 7*l.* per ton in 8 to 9 cwt. casks. Pure Blaine Fixe, dried and in powder form, 8*l.* 15s. to 9*l.* 15s. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes in good average demand at prices varying from 40s. to 100s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.* per ton in 7 to 8 cwt. casks. Hydrate of barium is firmly maintained at recent rates, crystals in 6 to 7 cwt. casks, 13*l.* to 14*l.* per ton. Fused concentrated 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, 13*l.* 10s. to 15*l.* per ton in 5 to 6 cwt. drums. This quality in crushed state, and in special drums, 30s. per ton extra. Nitrate of barium is very firm at 18*l.* 5s. to 18*l.* 15s. per ton for crystals and 18*l.* 10s. to 19*l.* for powdered in casks.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 5.

Business is quiet owing to the holidays, and prices of drugs have undergone little change since last Tuesday.

ANTIMONY is firmer at 145m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is quiet, second hands offering at 860m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is firm at 320m. per 100 kilos.

COCOA-LEAVES are quiet at 200m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX is steadier at from 300m. to 450m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

ERGOT is unchanged at 220m. per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK for shipment is quoted 16½m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is firm; Rio is quoted 16m. and Cartagena 14½m. to 15m. per kilo.

MENTHOL is unchanged at 18½m. to 18½m. per kilo.

SPERMACETI is quoted 277½m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor remains firm at 58m. per 100 kilos. for first pressing in barrels; second pressing is very scarce. Rape is firm at 52m. per 100 kilos. for duty-free German. Chinese wood oil in barrels on the spot is 62½m. per 100 kilos. Palm-kernel is in good demand at 54½m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint H.G.H. is firm at 14½m. to 14¾m. per lb. Japanese is quiet at 10½m. per kilo. Star-aniso is steady at 11½m. per kilo., and Java citronella is scarce at 4½m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 15.

The drug-market is by no means active, but there is a steady consuming demand with an increase in the size of transactions. The San Francisco disaster has stiffened the values of some Western crude drugs, supplies of which were destroyed; but there is abundance of these stored at other centres, and no material advances have occurred.

ALOES.—Curaçao of new crop is arriving and selling at the advanced prices heretofore ruling. It is not expected that the new crop will be large, and dealers will only sell in a small way. For Curaçao in cases 5½c. to 6c. is asked, and for Barbados in gourds 16c. to 17c. has been paid.

CAMPHOR is active, but light supplies tend to reduce the volume of sales, and dealers are expecting further advances. American refined is very firmly held at \$1.00.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A considerable amount was destroyed at San Francisco, and this fact, coupled with the probable short crop this year from scarcity of labour, seems to keep prices firm. Large supplies are held over, however, from last year, and there is not likely to be any great scarcity. On the spot 5½c. to 6c. is asked for 1905 bark.

COPAIBA BALSAM is in light supply, but competition keeps values down. Central American is selling at 29c. to 30c.

COD-LIVER OIL is quiet, with only moderate demand. Quotations are unchanged at \$21.00 to \$25.00 for prime Norwegian.

DAMIANA is rather firmer, but supplies are plentiful on the spot, and quotations of 8c. are nominal.

ERGOT is dull and unchanged at 26c. per lb. for Russian.

GRINDELIA is firmer, and while 8½c. is asked for prime goods less will buy.

GAMBoge.—Arrivals have slightly eased the market, and prime pipe can be bought at \$1.00 to \$1.05, and broken at 95c. IPECAC. continues to show firmness, and the market is steady at \$1.75 for Rio and \$1.65 for Cartagena.

JAPAN WAX is selling at 11c. per lb.

LYCOPodium is in good demand, and prices are firmer, 48c. being asked for ordinary.

MENTHOL is quiet, but steadily held at \$2.55.

OPIUM is quiet and easy at \$2.72½ for cases.

PEPPERMINT OIL continues firm, with \$2.75 asked for bulk oil.

QUININE has declined to 17c., but demand is by no means heavy.

SARSAPARILLA.—Arrivals continue to be held up in the Appraiser's stores, and the market continues firm, with 9½c. asked.

ACETANILIDE is rather firmer at from 10½d. to 11d. per lb., the lower price applying to 1-cwt. lots.

ACID, CITRIC, is unaltered so far as English is concerned, with second-hand sellers at 1s. 6½d., and makers still quoting 1s. 8d.; foreign is 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.

ACID, OXALIC.—The lowest price from second hands is now 3½d. per lb. net, makers not offering.

ACID, TARTARIC, is a shade cheaper at from 10½d. to 10½d. for foreign, and 11½d. to 11½d. for English.

ALBUMEN.—The spot stocks are exceedingly small and firmly held at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quality.

ALCOHOL.—A report from Germany states that the reduction in prices which the German spirit syndicate made at the beginning of the distilling campaign which has just been brought to a close is not to be repeated now that a new campaign is about to be entered upon. It is considered surprising in circles outside the syndicate that prices are not being lowered, having regard to the abundant stocks and low prices of potatoes. Indeed, the spirit-trade and the workers-up of spirits had reckoned upon lower quotations, but they have been doomed to disappointment. As the enormous production resulting from the last season cannot possibly be placed in consumption for technical or other purposes, the syndicate has of necessity to take over a large quantity of alcohol into the new campaign which, if potatoes prove as fruitful as in 1905-6, will, it is thought, bring about a large reduction in prices and such uncertain conditions for the spirit-trade as prevailed a year ago.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus has been sold at 120*l.* spot, but quotations run up to 125*l.*, and even 130*l.*, according to idea of holder. Japanese crude is unaltered at 75*l.* and 72*l.* 10s. near at hand.

BLUE FLAG Root.—The price is now about double what it was formerly, 8½d. spot being quoted.

CINCHONA.—The N.V. Nederland. Veem at Amsterdam reports the shipments from Java to Europe as follows :

May.

	Amst. lb.	Amst. lb.
1906	1,242,000	1899
1905	1,544,000	1898
1904	1,166,000	1897
1903	1,188,000	1896
1902	1,044,000	1895
1901	746,000	1894
1900	816,000	1893

January-May.

1906	4,410,000	1899	3,964,800
1905	5,856,000	1898	3,884,000
1904	5,084,000	1897	2,510,000
1903	4,566,000	1896	3,260,000
1902	4,199,000	1895	2,879,700
1901	4,169,000	1894	3,238,000
1900	3,252,000	1893	3,244,000

In the drug auction 76 serons of a slightly mixed parcel mostly sold at and after the sale at 6½d. per lb. for fair

Loxa quill, the best lots being held for 7d.; a few Huanuco sold at 4d. to 6½d.

CHAMOMILES are obtainable in small lots only, the general asking price for good flowers on the spot being 140s., and to arrive quite unimportant quantities are quoted 135s., c.i.f.

CHIRETTA is ½d. per lb. dearer, at 5d.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At Amsterdam on June 5, 80,000 kilos. of van Houten's were sold at 67½c. to 69½c. (the average price being 68.85c., against 68.10c. at the previous auction), 16,000 kilos. de Jong sold at 65½c. to 66½c., and of 8,500 kilos. Mignon 1,260 kilos. sold at 65½c., and of 8,000 kilos. Stollwerck 2,000 kilos. sold at 66c. per half-kilo.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet and unaltered at 77s. 6d. for 98-per-cent., and 75s. for 95-per-cent. powder.

ERGOT.—Rather firmer on the spot, with sellers of Russian at 1s. 2d. and Spanish at 1s. 10d.; for forward shipment Russian is offered at 1s., c.i.f., but delivery is uncertain.

GALLS.—The exports from Basra and Baghdad during 1905 amounted to 9,405 bags (51,727*l.*), against 8,966 bags (49,815*l.*) during 1904.

GUM ARABIC.—A trade report from Alexandria states that the opening of the Soudan railway (Berber-Port Soudan) should greatly facilitate the export of gum arabic, as the cost of transport is cheaper than on the old Halfa-Suez line. The present year's harvest is rich, and arrivals are from 35 to 45 tons per day. Export firms expect to see the price at the equivalent of from 37s. 8d. to 38s. 6d., while several transactions for April-May shipment have been concluded at 40s., c.i.f., Marseilles. The exports of gum arabic in March totalled 477 tons, as compared with 924 tons in the corresponding period of last year, the values being £9,953*l.* and £20,807*l.* respectively.

MENTHOL is a dead letter at the moment at from 8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., spot, according to brand.

OIL, ALMOND.—Sweet (B.P.) is quoted 1s. 5d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots, and bleached 2d. more. Essential oil of almonds is 22s. per lb. and s.a.p. 26s. Apricot-kernel oil is 8d. to 8½d. net, and bleached 10½d. net, while the essential oil of apricot-kernels is 17s., and that free from prussic acid 21s. per lb. net.

OIL, CAMPHOR.—White essential is quoted 95s., and yellow 80s. per cwt.

OIL, CARAWAY.—English distillers have reduced their price to 6s. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 4 that the long-looked-for improvement in the Finmarken cod-fishing has at length taken place. Even in the western places, where all hope was abandoned owing to the advanced season, the fishing has lately proved satisfactory. Especially in the eastern part of Finmarken the catch of cod is abundant, and people have good hope of further fishing if only the weather will continue favourable. The number of fishermen and boats engaged in the fishing has again slightly increased, as well as the number of buyers, but nevertheless prices for the fish and liver are falling daily. The last statistics give the following results :

Finmarken Spring Fishing.

	1906	1905	1904
Cod (millions) ...	7.5	12.0	9.0
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	5,763	11,720	3,989
Livers for raw oils (hect.) ...	6,383	5,684	1,680

Total of all Winter and Spring Fisheries.

Cod (millions) ...	41.6	43.0	46.1
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	33,246	34,180	13,939
Livers for raw oils (hect.) ...	14,659	11,223	7,158

The oil-market is perhaps a shade easier, owing to the improved fishing, but the quotation for finest Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil is still maintained at 67s., f.o.b. (see cable for latest price). As usual at this season not much business is being done, and owing to the holidays no export figures can be given.

OIL, CUMIN, has been advanced to 11s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, LEMON.—Business in Messina oil of new crop for next year's delivery has been done at 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., but it is doubtful if more can be had at this price, up to 3s. 3d. being quoted, while on the spot 3s. will buy a good brand.

OIL, OLIVE.—According to advices, the Messina market shows signs of weakening, and prices have declined slightly. The trees, after the abundant rains, are in good condition, and probably they will make a show of good flowering, though there is little hope of a favourable outturn.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—The price of finest English distilled oil has been advanced to 34s. per lb. net, and for American H.G.H. 15s. to 15s. 3d. spot is quoted, good Wayne County in tins offering at 12s. to 12s. 3d. spot. Japanese dementholised is quoted at from 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d., according to brand, but there is little doing. Advices in regard to American oil continue very strong in tone, and on the other side a further rise is regarded as inevitable.

OIL, PIMENTO.—English distilled has been reduced to 9s. per lb. for finest quality.

OPIUM.—Steady in London with a scarcity of serviceable druggists' qualities, which are held at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., according to quality. Persian is unaltered at 16s. 6d.

SMYRNA, May 25.—The sales this week amount to 17 cases as follows: Three cases selected talequale for England and 13 very low testing mixture at low figures; destination is unknown, but they are presumably for London. We have had heavy showers of rain and hail-storms throughout the country, causing damage to crops in general. As the opium is being collected in the low lands, a lot has naturally been washed away, and sellers in consequence are firmer this week. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,513 cases, against 4,534 cases at the same period last year.

SMYRNA, May 26.—The local newspapers give full details of the disastrous storms which recently swept over the low-lying opium districts. Fortunately few poppies had been incised, or otherwise the market situation would have altered materially. The weather, however, continues wet, which is, of course, unfavourable to the successful carrying out of the gathering of the juice. The sales in Smyrna since May 12 amount to 28 cases, as follows: Thirteen cases of low analysis at the equivalent of from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 4d., 11 cases Karahissar current t.q. at 6s. 8d. to 7s., and four cases choice Karahissar t.q. at from 7s. 5d. to 7s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. European ports. Eight cases of the above were on account of local speculators. Market closes unchanged with buyers, and the arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,513 cases, against 4,534 cases at the corresponding date of last year.

SMYRNA, June 1.—The sales this week amount to six cases only. Weather continues unseasonable, with rain storms and cool temperature throughout the country. Shippers, as well as many opium experts, are of opinion that rain and cool weather, although harmful to the plantations which are ready for harvesting, cannot but be beneficial to those in the high plateaus, which are by far the most important, and which do not arrive at maturity until a month later. The arrivals to date amount to five cases (new crop), against six at same period last year.

A monthly report from Smyrna states that the sales during May amounted to 91 cases, 21 of which have been taken for account of interior speculators, and the balance in equal proportions for all consuming markets. Stock of good qualities is almost exhausted, except the few cases still remaining in strong hands, which will not be sold at present low figures. The harvesting of the next crop has begun in the low lands, and in a few weeks new opium will probably be available for shipment. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,513 cases, against 4,534 cases at same period last year, and in Constantinople to 1,395, against 2,760 cases. The stock in first and second hands is 2,190 cases, against 3,788 last year, and in Constantinople 193, against 869 cases.

ORRIS.—The Italian market for both Florentine and Verona orris has considerably advanced, and, according to advices from Leghorn, is likely to go still higher. The stocks compared with those of other years are small, and, as the area planted in 1902 and 1903-4 was reduced, it is anticipated that the crop this year will be a limited one. The following are the present quotations for prompt and forward delivery: Florentine large white selected 42s. 3d., selected 37s. 9d., small white 33s. 6d., first sorts 33s., and sorts 30s. 6d. per cwt.; Verona 19s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt., c.i.f. London. In the London drug auction 59 bags lean Verona were limited at 18s., a pocket bid of 15s. being refused.

PHENACETIN is unaltered at from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASH, PRUSSIA.—Very firm at 5½d. per lb. for English makes, while foreign are now quoted at an advance of ½d. to 5½d.

QUICKSILVER is about 6d. firmer from second hands at 7s. 2s., while first hand is unaltered at 7s. 5s. per bottle.

QUININE.—The quotation for good brands of German sulphate in bulk from second-hand is unaltered at 8d. per oz. nominal, but no business is reported. The sale of bark at Amsterdam to-day may probably stimulate interest in the article.

HELLAC is firm with a steady demand, the sales including fair free TN Orange on a basis of 197s. to 198s. per cwt., but the higher prices now asked check business. AC Garnet is quoted 195s. and GAL at 180s. Futures are firm but quiet, the sales previous to and since the holiday including TN for August delivery at 202s. to 206s., September 205s., and October 206s.

SPICES.—The usual weekly auctions have not been held this week, and business privately has been under the influence of the holidays. *Pepper* is steady on the spot at 5½d. per lb. for fair Singapore, with sellers of June-August at 5½d. *White pepper* is firmer but quiet, with spot sellers of Singapore at 7½d., and fair Penang at 6½d.; June-August shipment has been sold at 7d., c.i.f. d/w, for Singapore. In Zanzibar *Cloves* a fair business has been done for delivery at fractionally dearer rates, including June-August at from 6½d. to 6½d., August-October 6½d. to 6½d., and October-December 6½d. to 6½d.; for arrival October-December shipment has been sold at 6½d. to 6½d., c.i.f. terms.

SQUILL.—New crop white for July-August shipment is quoted 2½d. per lb., c.i.f., and on the spot 6d. is wanted.

London Drug-auctions.

The drug sales to-day, which consisted of first-hand goods only, proved to be quite uninteresting, the general demand being poor, as might have been expected in Bank-holiday week. Cape aloes brought an advance of 6d. to 1s., but Curaçao being held for very high prices, were bought in. Buchu are firmer. Sumatra benzoin is dull of sale, although cheap. Siam, on the other hand, is very scarce. Refined camphor is neglected. Cardamoms brought irregular but easier prices for good, seeds tending dearer. Loxa cinchona sold cheaply and seems plentiful. Calumba was also plentiful and cheap, especially the lower grades. Dragon's-blood was held above buyers' ideas. For gamboge prices tended easier, as further lots are coming to hand. Jamaica honey met with a further decline. For ipecacuanha prices were easier. Rhubarb is firmly held, but buyers would not pay the higher figures asked for a new parcel of Shensi. Sarsaparilla was about the only feature of the sale, owing to the much higher prices paid for the odds and ends offered. Tinnevelly senna was uninteresting. Jamaica bees' wax declined about 5s., no interest being shown in other descriptions. The following table shows the amounts of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold	Offered	Sold	
Aloes—			Oil—		
Cape	24	24	camphor.....	9	0
Curaçao	15	1	chaulmoogra.....	3	0
Socotrine	10	0	clove.....	2	0
Aniseed	76	0	essential (tins)...	25	0
Annatto-seed	7	0	Olibanum.....	6	6
Balsam, Peru	3	0	Orange-peel.....	25	0
Benzoin—			Orange-peel—		
Siam	1	0	(in brine).....	11	0
Sumatra	64	10	Orris (Verona).....	59	0
Buchu	20	5	Quince seed.....	6	6
Calumba	265	115	Rhubarb—		
Camphor—			China.....	21	1
Chin. crude	26	0	Sandarac.....	44	0
Jap. ref.	13	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cannabis indica	6	0	Guatemala.....	4	0
Cardamoms	194	128	Lima Jam.....	8	4
Cascara sagrada	100	0	native.....	3	3
Chillies	20	0	Vera Cruz.....	5	0
Cinchona	56	53	Scablac.....	21	21
Coca-leaves	4	0	Senna		
Colocynth	13	0	Alex.	20	0
Cuttle-bone	10	0	Tinnevelly.....	77	77
Divi-divi	125	0	Tamarinds—		
Dragon's-blood	15	0	W.I.	12	0
Gamboge	17	0	Turmeric	125	0
Honey—			Wax (bees')—		
Californian	25	0	Calcutta bl.....	6	0
Jamaica	9	71	Egyptian.....	19	19
Ipecacuanha—			Jamaica.....	13	8
Rio (Matto Grosso)	9	3	Madagascar.....	27	0
Kino	5	0	Mombasa.....	5	0
Mangrove bark	33	0	Morocco.....	26	0
Menthol	2	0	Spanish.....	10	0
Myrrh	50	0	Wax (Japanese)	10	0

ALOES.—A parcel of 15 boxes Curaçao was offered, four of which consisted of fine pale liver for which 46s. was refused, the value of such being about 60s.; ordinary dull liver sold at 35s. per cwt. Cape was 6d. to 1s. dearer, good bright hard selling at 28s. 6d. to 29s., soft and dull seconds 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d., and partly mixed with sand 23s. 6d. per cwt. Privately Cape aloes is very scarce, and there is little coming forward. The scarcity is said to be due to drought.

BALSAM PERU.—Fair thinnish of direct import was held for 4s. 4d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Slow of sale. The best lots consisted of 20 cases good Sumatra seconds well and evenly packed with small to bold almonds, for which the limit was 8l. 5s. per cwt.; seven cases evenly packed, but with smaller almonds and slightly brown ends, sold at 8l., and for five cases fair almondy slightly false packed 6l. 10s. was paid. Siam, which is scarce, was bought in at 14l. 5s., nominally, for a case of siftings in block or thirds.

BUCHU-LEAVES sold at firmer rates. One box of very fine picked green stalkless leaf sold at 9d. For good round green 8d. was paid, there being nothing obtainable below this figure. Since the auction further sales have been made at 8d. per lb.

CALUMBA sold cheaply. A parcel of 40 bags old small to bold yellowish washed realised 16s. 6d. to 17s. Lean, dark, and "tonguey" sorts sold at from 9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., and damaged at 5s. For 54 bags of common dark sorts without reserve 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. was paid.

CAMPHOR.—Thirteen cases of Japanese refined camphor, consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tablets, were offered, but in the absence of bids they were bought in at 4s.; 3s. 9d. was understood to be wanted, which price has been paid since the auction. Twenty-six cases Chinese crude from Foochow were held at 350s. per cwt. The quotation for German refined bals has been reduced to 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The price for green tops is still 4s., and for siftings 3s. 9d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—The smaller supplies offered to-day sold at irregular but rather easier prices for good, other grades being steady, while cardamom-seeds were firmer inclined. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore, good medium and bold pale, well bleached, 1s. 8d.; bold pale, few open, 1s. 6d.; medium pale, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; small pale, 11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brown and split, 10d.; seed, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Indian (Tellicherry), small and medium pale, 1s. 2d.; small, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; splits, 10d. to 11d.; Mangalore character, bold round, 1s. 6d.; medium palish, 1s. 2d.; brown and split, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and seed, 1s. 4d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Fair bright quilly one-year-old bark was bought in at 35s. per cwt. gross for net, no allowances or discount. Privately the market is firmer; business is said to have been done at 30s. 6d. per cwt. for one-year-old bark, but in another quarter 29s. to 30s. has been paid for small lots; two-year-old is quoted 32s. 6d., and three-year-old 34s. per cwt.

The "New York Commercial" of May 23 states that "Cascara sagrada is firmer, owing to stronger advices from primary markets, but spot quotations have not yet been advanced. One report was to the effect that the principal seller on the Pacific Coast had withdrawn all offers of 1906 crop for forward delivery, and that only one car was offered by another dealer who quoted 5c. coast. It is expected that, owing to the San Francisco calamity, labour will be very scarce this season, and that considerable difficulty will be experienced in getting hands to gather bark."

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A parcel of 15 cases of Singapore was offered, 3 cases of which consisted of bright virgin but seedy lump, for which 8l. 5s. was wanted, an offer of 7l. 10s. being refused. Two cases of medium bag-shaped lump were held at 6l. 15s., and 10 cases dull at 6l. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica sold at a further decline to-day, good pale amber liquid in barrels realising 24s. to 24s. 6d., fair amber 21s. to 22s., dark liquid 17s. 6d. to 19s. set brown 20s. to 21s., and good pale set 22s.

In Liverpool the sales include Pile III. Chilian at 19s. 9d. and fine Pile X. in cases at 30s. 6d. per cwt.

IPÉCACTANHA tended easier in auction. One bale of ordinary lean Rio sold at 6s. 10d., and for 2 bales fair Rio offered without reserve 6s. 10d. was also paid; 4 other bales fair lean Rio were held at 7s. 3d.

KINO.—Five cases of fine bright red slightly blocky Cochin grain were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

MANGROVE-BARK.—A parcel of Australian was held at 5l. per ton.

OLEA.—Three cases of genuine Calcutta, in semi-solid condition, were held at 1s. 6d. per lb.

OLEANUM.—Six cases good siftings sold at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

OLIVE-SEED.—Six boxes of fair Cape were taken at 11d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—A new parcel of 13 cases Shensi was offered, but the limits were above buyers' ideas, and nothing sold publicly. For bold round orange-coated Shensi, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, one-quarter grey and dark, 2s. 9d. was wanted; bold flat was held at 2s. 2d., and small trimming root at 2s. 10d. A case of medium to bold round, with half pinky and half grey and dark fracture (practically good pickings), sold without reserve at 1s. 8d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Dearer all round. For a bale of good Lima-Jamaica 2s. 2d. was paid, 2 bales coarse sold at 1s. 11d., and of 3 bales Lima not arrived 1 sold at 2s., subject to buyer's approval. Two bales red native Jamaica brought 1s. 3d. and 1 bale yellow 1s. 2d. per lb., and for 4 bales Guatemala a bid of 1s. 1d. is to be submitted. No grey was offered. Privately extreme scarcity continues, and 2s. 6d. per lb. has been paid for small lots of grey. A shipment of 20 bales from Bosco del Toro is close at hand, and will probably prove to be grey Jamaica.

SCABLAC.—Good native Madras sold at 6l. 7s. 6d., and for 12 bags, part blocky and not so good, 5l. 15s. to 6l. was paid.

SENNA.—The quality of the Tinnevelly leaf offered to-day was mostly of the small ordinary specky type, for which 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. was paid, a few bales of bolder and greenish realising 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Tinnevelly pods, 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 20 bales Alexandrian broken leaf were bought in at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—A lot of 125 bags bright bulby Madras finger was bought in at 26s. Privately the sales include good bright Madras finger at 25s.

WAX. BEES'.—Jamaica was from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. easier, dark to good pale selling at from 8l. 10s. to 9l. per cwt. for 8 packages; 19 packages Egyptian or Aden wax (Madagascar character) sold cheaply at 6l. 15s. per cwt. for good. Good yellow Madagascar was bought in at 6l. 10s., bleached Calcutta at 8l. 5s., and yellow Spanish at 6l. 10s. per cwt. No Zanzibar offered.

Java Cinchona.

The French Consul at Batavia in a recent report states that all the cinchona produced in Central Java last year—viz., 260,000 kilos.—was sent to Amsterdam, as the planters found it impossible to send it to the Bandong quinine-factory owing to the fact that it is situated at too great a distance. It is stated that the Government propose, in the interests of the planters, to approach the directors of the company which owns the railway "Midden-Java," with a view to obtaining a reduction in the transport-rates.

Sicilian Sulphur.

The Italian Chambers of Commerce recently convoked a meeting at Rome to discuss the "Consorzio Obbligatorio." A committee was appointed, and is now actively working with the Minister. In spite of the fall in the Ministry, the Bill will be approved of by both Chambers and become law probably by the end of June. The committee even propose to include the stock of the Anglo-Sicilian Co. in the "C.O." in order to come to an agreement with Mr. Frasch. In consequence of this news the Messina market, according to an advice of May 31, is again looking up, and a more hopeful aspect of affairs prevails. Moreover, the stock of brimstone belonging to outsiders is now practically cleared, but there remains the immense stock of the monopoly, which for a long time could not sell owing to their high prices. In all probability another period of high prices will follow, and the legitimate demand for lower values on the part of various industries will be ignored. The consumption of pyrites continues to increase, to the detriment of brimstone.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

A Candid Avowal.

SIR,—In a well-known chemist's shop, employing four hands, we are always on the *qui vive* on Friday for the two weeklies, and there is a scramble for the first read of the *C. & D.*—the other is laid aside for the present.

Yours truly,
CORVUS. (63/72.)

Liquids: Postal Reform.

SIR,—In your editorial remarks on this matter you say, "Because of the damage to other parcels by liquids." I object to the remark that postal servants do not use all care possible, for here our head office is very particular—these parcels have all to be labelled "Fragile" (or there is bother), and have to be either specially wrapped in a letter-bag and tied, or sent in a parcel-basket. I often have to send a parcel-basket with nothing in it but one small fragile parcel, probably medicine. So that your sweeping remarks as to postal servants should not include chemist sub-postmasters. Wherein lies my objection.

C. H. C. (62/38.)

Methylated Liniments.

SIR,—Regarding the alteration proposed by the Revenue Bill to be made in methylated spirit, we fear that it will be to the disadvantage of the retailers of this article unless the Government allows the new industrial spirit to be supplied to them. This industrial spirit will cost less than the mineralised, and the consequence will be that all manufacturers who are able to buy a quantity will be driven to buy direct from the methylators, while the smaller tradesman who buys in gallons from the druggist will not only have to pay more for his spirit, but will not be able to get the article so pure as the larger buyer; hence an injustice arises here to the small tradesman as well as the druggist, who will find his sales in this article gradually declining. Could you, Mr. Editor, who do so much in our interest, not see if this evil could be averted?

Yours truly,

Belfast, June 4.

W. DOIG & CO.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—The more one thinks of the Bill as it now stands, the more one is inclined to think that, so far as chemists are concerned, it has become a mere Titles Bill. Everything is to be given up if the titles can be saved. This is absurd. The following facts must be borne in mind :

(1) The section dealing with the distribution of poisons is being forced through, in the face of loud and reiterated protest from every class of the community holding expert knowledge of the subject. Especially is this the case with the Coroners' Society and medical societies. There has been no general expression of opinion on the part of any large section of the public in favour of it. It has been promoted entirely by interested parties.

(2) No clear opinion has been given by the present House of Commons regarding the directors of these companies dealing in drugs under shelter of the Limited-liability Acts. From the tone of some of the remarks made by members of the House, I am of opinion that

much might be got in the direction of qualified directors, but nothing can be got unless something is asked.

(3) This Bill was drawn up in a hostile atmosphere, at the instigation of our avowed enemies, and it is not the kind of Bill chemists ought to assist in placing before the House of Commons as it is now constituted. There is much sympathy for chemists in the present House of Commons, but in this miserable Bill there is no room left for any expression of that sympathy.

On the whole I think we ought to work in the direction of getting this question sent to a Special Committee for inquiry and adjustment rather than in the direction of assisting to pass a Bill which, from our point of view, can hardly be mended, and would be better ended.

Dumfries, June 4.

JAMES REID.

The Parliamentary Petitions.

SIR,—Is it possible for the Local Secretaries to obtain the signatures to the petitions drafted by the Council necessitating a personal interview with four out of every five medical men in a radius covering three or four miles? I know of one instance in which a single petition was sent for each section, and it took three or four days to obtain further copies, whereas two or three dozen copies sent to the President of the local Association could have been subdivided among the members, and the personal influence of each one exerted to obtain the signatures in his immediate locality, so that no medical man, dentist, or chemist was left unvisited. If this were done, a result would be obtained similar to that in the case I have just referred to, in which that method was adopted by the Local Secretary in his own town, but which for want of time he could not superintend in the other places in his district—twenty-six out of twenty-eight medical men and all the dentists signed and expressed their full agreement with our endeavours to restrict the title "chemist" to those qualified by examination. Smart, up-to-date opposition necessitates a perfectly organised determination on our part to leave no stone unturned to utilise the present favourable opportunity to secure our lost rights and unitedly oppose with all our powers any State-created abortion for the benefit of the capitalist and the company-promoting peers who never have cared about, and certainly do not now honestly consider their object to be, the supply of cheap drugs to the poor, but rather how much dividend they can put in their own pockets.

Faithfully yours,

June 2.

EXCELSIOR. (62/34.)

Partly about Profits.

SIR,—For fifteen years on every Friday evening I have left my ordinary work while I perused the pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and, instead of reproaching myself for the time spent thereon, I only regret that I have not read it even more carefully and followed its advice more watchfully. "Xrayser" touches this week on a topic which I believe would be of immense benefit to chemists if they openly give their experiences on the point raised—namely, What is the proportion of profit which a chemist does make, or should make, especially in branches? I intend to give my experience and views, with the hope that others will follow suit with mutual benefit. I find that one-third profit is that which I appear to have on the gross takings of branches, but that if the regular expenses mount up to 25 per cent. the branch is practically not worth having—that is, there is a leakage or unaccounted for margin of 5 per cent. Of late years the proportion of "patents" in the total receipts is steadily increasing: it used to be about 33 per cent. of the total payments, now I find it to be nearer 66 per cent. of the gross total for all goods. Expenses for assistants I find to be 14 per cent., and for rent 8 to 10 per cent. of the total takings. In spite of the P.A.T.A. it seems to me that the percentage of profit on patents is on the whole less than it was ten years ago.

Yours truly,

PH. CHEMIST. (63/4.)

Hawthorn-buds.

SIR,—The daughter of a Penrith milk-dealer has died as the result of eating hawthorn-buds which pass in Cumberland (and generally in the North) by the name of "bread and cheese." The writer, some years ago, made a careful microscopic examination of hawthorn-buds and found an

abundance of calcium oxalate sphaerophides in them. A further examination of the same parts at a later stage showed that they had disappeared. It seems very likely that the cause of poisoning in the case noted was the presence of free oxalic acid, or perhaps the superoxalates of potassium, which are known to abound in some plants when in the young state. It is curious that in other plants—e.g., rhubarb—the converse is the case, for when young the acidity is innocuous (generally probably malic with citric and tartaric acids), but later on this is supplemented by oxalic, which, becoming neutralised by the lime bicarbonate, forms the raphides so well known to the student of pharmacy as met with in powdered rhubarb. A curious instance of a similar kind was reported by your Birmingham correspondent when a King's Heath child was killed by eating dandelion flower-buds (capitula), and a careful examination of the field revealed no suspicion of a known oxalic-acid yielding plant. One more example from the Midlands may be recalled in this connection. A farmer in a large way had a number of cattle poisoned, and as they were observed to graze where an unusual leaf was growing an expert was called in who was able to report that it was a species of *Dipsacus*. The leaves yielded, on chemical examination, an abundance of oxalates.

ABEL SCHOLAR. (241/142.)

Antipyrin and Urticaria.

SIR,—Some time ago I dispensed a prescription for a patient of one of our local doctors containing antipyrin in 10-grain doses. This is probably three years ago. Later the same person purchased a bottle of my "tic-mixture," which also contains antipyrin in 5-grain doses. Yesterday this same person came in for a dose for a headache, and I gave him 5*j.* spt. amm. comp. and antipyrin 5 grains. After all these doses containing antipyrin he suffered from severe urticaria. I think, as does the doctor who wrote the first prescription, that the antipyrin produced it (even 5 grains produced the effect in a very short time). Has any other of your readers ever had a similar experience with antipyrin?

Yours truly,
INTERESTED. (60/51.)

The Next Move.

SIR,—A Medical Bill is about to be introduced into the House of Commons, and, if passed without amendments, it will render it illegal for any unqualified person to prescribe. One is curious to learn if it will also ban "patent medicines," which, by their advertisements, indirectly recommend or prescribe for ailments. The Bill, presumably, will limit the practice of medicine to the qualified. I have had several opportunities of conversing with medical men on the dispensing of medicines, and they profess a great dislike to it, but conclude by the paramount difficulty they find in patients being able or willing to pay two fees—notwithstanding my quotation of the Scotch rule. This is curious and amusing when one learns that in the suburbs of London the doctors generally have been raising their fees from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, and now have gone to 7*s.* 6*d.*, and nothing less. This great increase, I learn, is causing consternation among the patients, and is driving many to consult specialists as the cheaper course in the end. It raises the question, Are the doctors sincere when they create such difficulties as chemists' dispensing, and do they want all the plums for themselves? My object in writing is to invite correspondence from London chemists as to whether they can confirm these reports, as such a procedure may have the effect of raising greater opposition to the Medical Bill than doctors anticipate. I think it will be generally conceded that the modest 1*s.* for advice and medicine at the surgery is too low, except for the working class. Of course it is not for chemists to fix doctors' fees, and perhaps it would be more gracious if doctors left chemists' charges alone and let the law of competition decide. The expense attending a modern doctor's education and the resulting remuneration is a subject dealt with already in the dailies, but the doctors of the old school are also in for the scramble.

Yours truly,
SIXTY. (64/49.)

Photography as a Side-line.

SIR,—From time to time various notes have appeared in the *C. & D.* as to the value of side-lines to chemists and druggists; prominent among these have always been photo-

graphy and accessories. I had a pleasing instance of the extent to which a side-line may grow so that it becomes even more important than the original business at a recent visit to Windermere, the centre of the Lake District. Barker's Photo Works had its beginning in Mr. R. H. Barker, chemist and druggist, simply developing amateurs' negatives in a small dark-room behind his shop. The pharmacy still goes on, but a large hall has been taken for the photographic business. Mr. Barker took advantage of the popular craze for picture postcards, and produced series after series of the lovely views in which the neighbourhood abounds. They find a ready sale. He also does a large business in making picture postcards for amateurs, who take the negatives in their various excursions. I had the pleasure of going over the premises, and saw all the processes, which are up to date and conducted in the most methodical manner. A new development is photographed labels, wrappers, and showcards, which are most effective, and compare very favourably in price with lithographed work. In these days of severe and increasing competition it is still evident that there is room at the top, and success follows on the steps of originality and enterprise. There are surely many other side-lines where technical skill and individuality would lead to a similar success.

Yours truly,

SODA CARB. (34/86.)

Dispensing Notes.

Cocaine and Calomel.

SIR,—Can you explain the difficulty in the following ophthalmic prescription, which I have had to dispense several times lately?—

Hydrarg. subchlor.	...	...	gr. v.
Cocain. mur.	...	...	gr. ij.
Ung. cetacei	...	...	5ij.
Ol. amygdalæ	...	...	5j.

Sig.: The ointment.

The cocaine salt appears to act on the calomel as an alkaline hydrate would, turning it black; and the only way I could turn out a white ointment was by mixing the calomel with part of the base and the cocaine salt with a second portion of the base, and finally mixing the whole.

Yours faithfully,

H. I. BLYDES.

Quinine and Citric Acid in Mixture.

SIR,—Will you please let me know through the *C. & D.* the best way of dispensing the following prescription, as when it is dispensed in the order given crystals form on the sides of the bottle after standing a short time?—

Quininae sulph.	...	...	gr. vi.
Acid. citric.	...	...	5ss.
Syr. limonis	...	...	5vj.
Potass. citrat.	...	...	5iss.
Aqua ad	...	...	5vj.

Yours faithfully,
E. C. WHITE.

[The crystals are acid citrate of quinine, about half the quinine present being thrown out in this form.]

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Pontifex (63/2).—Your jeweller friend is unnecessarily alarming about the sale of gilt rheumatic rings. A plate-dealer's licence is necessary only in cases where the weight of gold sold is above 2 dwts., and that appears to us to be more than there is in a single rheumatic ring.

Justitia (63/3).—It is impossible for us to arrive at an exact understanding of the matter without seeing the agreement. All that we can say now is that if B has purchased two thirds of the business, A's contention that the remaining third must be valued and he get something more in respect to it means that what B has bought is not two thirds. On the other hand, it is perfectly reasonable for A to say that the value of the stock, etc., should be determined at the time he leaves the business, and your final payment to him would be one third of the value, whether it is less or more than each of the two thirds you have previously paid. Other propositions might be advanced, but they are valueless so long as we have not the agreements to go upon.

Lincoln (60/12).—A discount of 30 per cent. and 5 per cent. means that 5 per cent. is to be deducted from the amount left after the deduction of 30 per cent.

Trirod (62/74).—Seeing that you accepted a month's notice, and that your services have been continued since it expired, a month's notice will also be required from you.

Mineral (59/60).—(1) In stocktaking the value of goods at the date of stocktaking, not at the date of purchase, should be entered. (2) It has been held under the Merchandise-marks Acts that soda-water bottles bearing the name of a maker cannot be used by another person for soda-water. That is as far as these Acts go. The question as to putting turpentine and similar objectionable ingredients into such bottles depends wholly upon ownership. It is the exception for aerated-water makers to sell the bottles to purchasers of their waters, so that when a chemist receives such a bottle for turpentine he cannot be far wrong in assuming that it is not the property of the customer, and that the owner will object to such use of it. A Scotch Sheriff refused, however, to convict a retailer who filled something into a soda-water bottle.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

E. S. B. (46/66).—FORMING A LIMITED COMPANY.—See *C. & D.*, Diary, p. 236.

Petr. Oleum (50/22).—(1) ACETYLENE-APPARATUS.—The generator of an acetylene-apparatus must be placed in a position where frost will not reach it for the reason that if the temperature of the water that flows on the carbide of calcium be too low the gas is not given off freely. It is different, however, with the gas-holder, substances being often added to the water which forms the seal with the idea of preventing freezing. Sodium chloride, calcium chloride, glycerin, and alcohol are used, but the first-named has proved to have such a corroding influence on the metal gas-container that it has been discarded. Calcium chloride is largely used, a proprietary article known as "Calcidum" consisting of a concentrated solution of that chemical. Methylated spirit and glycerin are effectual, but have to be used in a proportion which makes their use expensive. The following tables will show the respective immunity given by these three protectives:

Calcium Chloride.

10-per-cent. solution	freezes at	- 5.9° C.
16 "	"	- 12.2° C.
20 "	"	- 18.6° C.

Glycerin.

10-per-cent. solution	freezes at	- 1.0° C.
20 "	"	- 2.5° C.
30 "	"	- 6.0° C.

Alcohol.

4.8-per-cent. solution	freezes at	- 2.0° C.
11.3 "	"	- 5.0° C.
20 "	"	- 10.6° C.

(2) FROST ON SHOP-WINDOWS.—The pastes and liquids that are used for preventing ice from forming on shop-windows owe their virtues to the glycerin they contain. They are only partly successful. It is not unusual in London shops to burn gas in Bunsen burners along the bottom of the window, the object being to raise the temperature of the glass and so prevent moisture depositing.

M. & C. (San Miguel) (56/72).—The only way of purifying alcohol contaminated with naphthaline is to mix the alcohol with water and redistil. If not convenient to distil the spirit, shaking with powdered animal charcoal would probably effect an improvement.

R. W. (259/45).—ROUP-POWDER.—This is powdered copper sulphate scented with a trace of foenugreek. The directions are: "Dissolve as much as will lie on a shilling in every half-gallon of water given to the fowls to drink."

Wiltshire (49/69).—The addition of powdered fullers' earth to a resin ointment used for boils and gatherings is quite unobjectionable. A nice green colour is imparted to an ointment by fullers' earth.

Crystoleum (45/3).—The CRYSTOLEUM PROCESS of colouring photographs consists in securely sticking a photograph face downwards on to a flat or concave glass, and, when quite dry, removing most of the paper with sandpaper or powdered pumice, making the picture transparent with Canada-balsam solution, and finally colouring the photograph from the back with aniline dyes.

A. Y. Z. (39/50).—LIME-WATER.—Calcium hydrate added to water in the proportion of 1 oz. to 2 gals. of water will make

a lime-water answering the B.P. strength, as the Pharmacopœia allows a large excess of lime. It is always necessary to test every batch of lime-water before passing it for sale, the test given in Proctor's "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing" being simple and easy. A solution of oxalic acid, 2 grains in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water, is kept ready, and, after colouring 2 oz. of the lime-water with litmus, a quantity of the oxalic solution representing 2 grains of acid is added. If the lime-water retains its blue colour, it is up to strength; if the tint be red, the solution is deficient in lime, and must be rejected.

Nomen (12/33).—(1) Letters received for the correspondence column on the day we go to press are in time for attention that day. (2) STOCKTAKING AND BALANCE-SHEET.—We should be pleased to have your ideas on the former matter. In drawing up the balance-sheet you must put down all your business liabilities on the date that stock is taken (supposing you select that as the one for striking the balance). The proportion of rent and taxes incurred to date, gas, service, and other running accounts must be put down; also liabilities to the firms, etc., from whom you get your supplies (allowing for discounts or other deductions), and any other business liabilities whatsoever should be put down.

Collodion (57/10).—GREEN CORN-PAINT.—Our correspondent, writing on this subject, says:

In view of the increasing price of ext. cannab. ind. in latter years, and the varied proportions in which it enters into the numerous recipes in the corn-preparations in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," I should be glad to hear what is the lowest safe proportion of it to salicylic acid (3*g.* to 3*g.* collodion) to ensure painlessness, or whether there is any more reasonable substitute for it, and in what proportion it must be used to produce the same effect.

The original proportion of the extract was 8 grains to 1 oz.; 4 grains is now commonly employed, but 6 grains appears to be the average. Ext. belladon. fol. virid. is equally useful as a colour. We have little belief in the Indian hemp ensuring painlessness; it is there chiefly as a colouring-agent, although it is said it was originally introduced as a pain-killer. Some paints contain a little cocaine as well as the extract.

E. P. G. (56/20).—TRANSPARENT HAIR-DYE.—The following statement is now given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (p. 122):

This preparation should be bottled as soon as it is made, a drop of ether being put on the surface of the liquid in each a few seconds before the cork is put in. Blue- or amber-coloured bottles should be used. The lead sulphide which is in solution is very prone to precipitation, even in the bottles, especially when these are exposed to air and sunlight; and it is advisable, therefore, to bottle as directed, also to serve as recent as possible.

In such a climate as that of South Africa the precipitation must be more difficult to avoid. You can only prevent the precipitation absolutely by putting up the lead solution and hyposulphite solution separately.

S. H. E. (46/27).—HONEY AND FLOWERS for the hair.—Refer to *C. & D.*, June 3, 1905, p. 867.

THE OLDEST PERFUMERY IN THE WORLD is that of Santa Maria Novella in Florence. It was founded in the year 1508 by the Dominicans, who, like all the monks of the Middle Ages, were clever botanists, and understood the medicinal properties of plants well. Each new director invented a new receipt to add to the others. Their portraits still hang on the walls of the house. Fra Cavalieri devised a cinchona elixir in 1659. Fra Angiolo Paladini, who made a special study of the skin, discovered an almond-paste, a lily-water, and a cosmetic vinegar, which were used by the ladies of the Tuscan Court. In 1707 Fra Ludovico Berlingacci invented his famous "Life-elixir." Pope Innocent XI. gave the institute a receipt for burns, which was called "Balsam Innocenziano." All the preparations for the skin, hair, and beauty-cultivation made in the Santa Maria Novella are taken from plants which grow in their garden, and are prepared in their laboratory.

"DAILY BUSINESS RECORD."—This is the title of a 3*s.* book compiled by A. R. Bunn, and sold by E. Lilley, 28 Walbrook, London, E.C., which has for its object to show at a glance the sales, expenses, liabilities, assets, and stock of a business for each day, week, month, and year. Spaces are provided under seven headings which are filled in daily. The details required are actual bank-balance, sales, expenses, creditors, debtors, stock bought, and stock in hand. The last item, which will puzzle many chemists to fill in, is stated to be the "value of stock after adding what may have been bought during the day." The "Daily Business Record" can be used with any system of bookkeeping.

LOCUM-TENENS.—Vizer, Pharmacist, M.P.S., late Chemist to H.R.H. the Princess Royal; abstainer; engagements booked in advance. 8 York Road, Tunbridge Wells.

JUNIOR or Improver; 26; Dispenser, Extraction, Photography; French and German; time for reading; outdoors preferred; disengaged. M. Paulson, Mounisorel, Loughborough.

ASSISTANT; outdoors preferred; 10 years' first-class Retail and Dispensing; Photographic; good references; reliable; permanency. "Tabloid," 17 Walmsley Street, Liscard, Cheshire.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; Store trade; London preferred; good Prescriber; experienced all branches; excellent references. "Reliable," Portway & Co., 225 Jamaica Road, London, S.E.

MANAGER; long and varied experience; qualified; good Dispenser, Prescriber, and Extractor; thoroughly understands Photographic and modern Store trades. Laing, Bonegate Avenue, Brighouse.

ASSISTANT; disengaged; London and country experience; moderate salary; slight knowledge of Photography; capable of taking entire charge; good references. "Ferrum," Astwood Bank, near Redditch.

AS Manager, &c.—Advertiser, who is a good Technical Chemist, and has had wide business experience in the Wholesale and Manufacturing trade in London and New York, desires position offering good opportunities. 30/14, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Managing Partner with small interest, preferably where poisons are not sold; expert Prescriber; sound medical knowledge, consulting, good address; introduce good proprietaries; working-class trade preferred; Wholesale and Retail experience; fair literary ability; permanency; no menial work; aged 30; London; good references. 31/34, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

AS Representative; salary and commission; London district preferred. 34/35, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant with good Laboratory experience; 23. "C," 48 Ontario Street, Southwark.

TRAVELLER seeks re-engagement; salary required; young and energetic. Apply, "Camphor" (63/47), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with good all round experience, desires re-engagement; Drugs, Sundries, &c. &c. 31/35, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist; energetic, up-to-date; capable Laboratory manager or assistant; all-round experience. 32/16, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; experienced; tall; 34; possesses tact, energy, &c.; good references. "Fides" (35/34), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man (29), 15 years' experience, seeks berth with Wholesale house. "M," 7 Eythorne Road, Moseley Road, North Brixton, London, S.W.

WHOLESALE Laboratory or Wet Room.—Young man, with excellent and varied experience, seeks engagement; London preferred. 34/37, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (24), with excellent knowledge of the Drug and Chemical trade, seeks engagement as Representative and Clerk. 31/7, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 25; married; 11 years' experience, Wholesale, Retail, Dispensing; could Travel; Cumbria preferred. "Rebel," 10 Tapton Bank, Sheffield.

DRUGGIST (German), experienced, speaking French and English, wishes position in Wholesale or Retail firm; also for general office work; excellent references; modest salary. Otto, 7 Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park.

TRAVELLER, with extensive personal connection amongst Chemists, desires engagement by a first class house; thorough knowledge of Toilet-soap and Perfumery trade, but perfectly willing to sell any suitable line; successful Salesman; highest references. 31/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist wants position in Laboratory; good analytical experience; has had control of laboratories for manufacture of pharmaceuticals, toilet and household preparations, perfumes, &c.; young and energetic; up-to-date methods; excellent testimonials. "Qualified" (34/7), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with highest references, thorough knowledge of Drug, Sundries, and Surgical-instrument trades, who has a valuable line connection of fifteen years' standing amongst Chemists and Stores throughout the United Kingdom, is open to an engagement; would be willing to invest capital. "Alpha" (11/36), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10,000 SIDE LINES for Chemists.—Cheapest house for Fancy Goods, Optical Goods, Perfumery, Sponges, Combs, Silver-back Brushes, Purses, Photo-frames, Vases, Druggists' Sundries, Tobaccoists' Sundries, K.C.B. Briars, Cutlery, Stationery, Pictorial Postcards, Bazaar Goods, &c. Invaluable complete illustrated "Trade Guide" for those established or commencing business sent free on receipt of the postage, 4d. (abroad, 6d.)

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A NICE Birthday present for a Chemist and Druggist, or apprentice or assistant to one, is a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," bound in half-morocco. The first-named, thus bound, is 8s. 6d., and the second 12s. 6d., with 6d. postage, both being obtainable from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

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See my register of clients (including most of my smartest brethren in the Drug trade), and could read their grateful letters, you would send for details of my modest fee for **Increasing Your Business**. Everything confidential.

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CHEMISTS' SECOND-HAND SHOP FIXTURES.—Ranges of drawers, counters, dispensing-screens, wall and show cases, shop-rounds, and all requisites for Chemists; extensive stock; low prices; competent men sent anywhere; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS**, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, LIVERPOOL.

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B. T. C. GRAYSON, Accountant,
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SHOP-FITTINGS.—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting, solid mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pilasters, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pilasters, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter-drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing-screens, perfumery-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices.

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MCQUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists; requires no knowledge of bookkeeping. Chemist writes:—"My experience is that Chemists as a rule are wretched bookkeepers (myself included); but if they can be brought to use your A.B.C. system, as I am doing, that reproach will certainly be removed." Particulars, post free, McQueen & Sons, Devana Road, Leicester.

GREAT BARGAINS in Secondhand Shop-fittings—12-ft. range polished pine drawers, gold labelled, £6; 12-ft. range mahogany ditto, £9 10s.; 144 gold-labelled rounds, £5 17s. 6d.; 6-ft. counter, glass front, £4; 3 ft. 6 in. wall-case, £4; 11 doz. recess-label rounds, job line, £8 15s.; set plate-glass shelves, 3 ft. long, with tapped bars and brackets, 35s.; 6 ft. dispensing-screen, mirror centre, £5 10s. **R. TOMLINSON & SONS**, Headquarters for Secondhand Fittings, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

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List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Reduced prices previous to stock-taking; the stock includes secondhand, shop-soiled, and samples. Example:—6 ft. Screen, £4 10s.; 6 ft. Wall-case, £8 10s.; Desk and Perfume-case, 45s.; other fittings at equally low rates; inspection invited. Ayrton-Graham, Ltd., 57 Parr Street, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, June 11.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section. Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. Bertram Blount on "Recent Progress in the Cement-industry," and Dr. R. Robertson on "Purifying and Stabilising Gun-cotton."

Tuesday, June 12.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association, 36 York Place, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting and election of office-bearers.

Wednesday, June 13.

Association of Women Pharmacists, 5 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Thursday, June 14.

West Ham Chemists' Association. Summer outing to Epping Forest. Brakes leave Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 2.45 P.M. Inclusive ticket for brake and tea, 4s. 6d. each, from Mr. W. R. Barnes, Hon. Secretary, 10 Terrace Road, Plaistow, London, E.

Peterborough Chemists' Association. Annual summer outing to Cambridge. Train leaves Peterborough at 9.30, March 9.55, and Ely 10.40 A.M. Luncheon will be served at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, at 2 P.M., the charge being 3s. 6d. each person.

THE ANNUAL OUTING of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association will take place to Eastbourne on June 20. Tickets (10s. each, including railway fare from Clapham Junction, dinner, and tea) may be obtained from Mr. Herbert S. Durbin, Hon. Secretary, 19 Victoria Road, Surbiton.

THE ANNUAL JOINT EXCURSION of the Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association and Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association will take place on June 20 to Tighnabruaich. Particulars were given in the *C. & D.*, May 26, p. 801. Tickets (from Glasgow 8s. 6d., from Edinburgh 11s. each) can be obtained from either Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh, or Mr. James Lennox, 6 Queen Margaret Place, Glasgow.

College Notes.

CRICKET.—Westminster College C.C. played Muter's C.C. last week and won. For particulars see *C. & D.*, p. 871.

MR. G. GORDON WATT, Ph.C., of the London College of Pharmacy, successfully competed in the London Scottish Athletic Championships held at Stamford Bridge last Saturday. He was second in the long jump, won his heat in the hurdles, and was placed second in the final of that race. Mr. Watt was also successful at Leighton on Whit-Monday, where, although penalised eight yards, he won the third prize in the hurdle race. This year is the tenth season in which Mr. Watt has successfully competed in open athletics.

WHERE TO STUDY.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.

Birmingham and Midland College, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

HOIST.—The "Twentieth Century" reports that at Orel, in the Rutsk pharmacy, while the learner Lossevym was engaged preparing an explosive bomb it exploded, wrecking the pharmacy and tearing off the fingers of both Lossevym's hands.

THE DECIMAL ASSOCIATION, 605 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C., has added to its useful "publications" a 15-gram brass weight (which is the limit of weight for foreign letters stamped 2½d.), the price being 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per doz. (including postage). They also have 30, 60, 120, 240, and 480 gram weights.

Colonial and Foreign News.

CAMPHORISM IN HUNGARY.—According to the "Pharmaceutische Post" Dr. Aba Szankay recently contributed to a Hungarian political journal a paper directing attention to the growth of camphorism, or the habitual use of camphor internally by the Slovaks of Upper Hungary. Dr. Szankay has kept an eye on the camphor-consumers for the past fourteen years, asking each purchaser of the drug to what use it was to be put, and he does not think he exaggerates when he states that fully 25 per cent. of the whole amount of the drug sold is used by the camphor-eaters. That the estimate of the quantity of the gum used in this manner must be very considerably increased is shown by the fact that grocers and other dealers beside apothecaries and druggists handle the article. The Slovaks of the region observed by the author are subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy, and this, he thinks, is due in some degree to the habit alluded to, an opinion that is fortified by the fact, which he was enabled to verify, that the administration of camphor was followed by epileptoid convulsions.

GERMAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS.—A letter regarding the admission of women into pharmacy was recently addressed to the President of the German Apotheker-Verein by the President of the "Frauenbildung-Frauenstudium" (Society for the Training and Higher Education of Women). It recalled the fact that at last year's meeting of the Verein at Breslau it was suggested that the admission of women into pharmacy, whose training does not meet the present legal requirements, is regarded as inadvisable, and it therefore declines to accept any proposals in that direction. The President was therefore requested to ask the authorities if the qualifications acquired at a higher-grade girls' school would be considered sufficient qualification for admission to pharmacy until the introduction of the Major. The Frauenbildung-Frauenstudium urged the President not in any case to recommend the qualifications proposed even if the opinion received should be favourable. The Frauenbildung-Frauenstudium considers it by no means desirable that young girls who desire to enter pharmacy should be content with the preliminary qualifications and to dispense with the higher training and certificates, and they beg that the training of women for pharmacy should take place under exactly the same conditions as those required for men, and urge women assistants not to be content with the preliminary training, but should pursue their pharmaceutical training to the end.

"SUBSTITUTION" IN ITALY.—Whether a preparation of similar composition may be substituted for a proprietary medicine is being debated with some warmth in the Italian Press, and the "Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico" gives an account of the discussion so far as it has gone. It arose in its acute form by the categorical expression of opinion on the part of the sanitary authorities of Padua that such substitution must be inexorably condemned. But Professor Spica, in a long argument, holds that when a product identical in its chemical characteristics and in therapeutic action to the proprietary is given there is nothing to prevent the chemist making the substitution. It is a question, he continues, of identical chemical products which must have the same therapeutic action, and the pharmacist who substitutes in such case does not fail in his duty to the medical man, to the patient, or to his own conscience. For the medical man knows that he has not prescribed a name but a substance, by whatever name it may be called. As to the sanctity of the prescription, he says: "If a pharmacist has in stock sal amaro, and if the medical man prescribes magnesium sulphate, the pharmacist may substitute.... Everybody knows that sal amaro is the same as magnesium sulphate. The pharmacist knows it, and so should the doctor; and, further, that antipyrin is the same as Sedatine, and so on. In short, many products besides bearing their correct names have fancy ones that in no way alter their therapeutic value." But, adds the Professor in conclusion, "If the medical man for special reasons prescribes the product of a special factory or a special mark—say, Knoll's antipyrin, Kalle's orexine, Knoll's diuretine, or Bayer's aspirine—a conscientious pharmacist, although not in my opinion bound to do so by the law, would be morally bound to give complete satisfaction to the requirements of the medical man."

American Notes.

MAY BE GOVERNOR.—In the city of Owosso, Michigan, a prominent pharmacist, Mr. Stanley E. Parkill, has been elected mayor for the third time. Mr. Parkill's success has been so great as to warrant the prediction that he will be a nominee for governor later on this year.

CHICAGO ENJOYS THE REPUTATION of having the third largest drug-store in the United States. It is owned by Mr. C. H. McConnell, and it does a daily business of over \$1,000. Mr. McConnell has recently turned the business into a stock company and set aside one-fourth of the common stock for purchase by his employés on easy terms. The stock pays a dividend of about 40 per cent. annually.

NEW CHEMICAL-WORKS.—The city of Baltimore is to have another large chemical-factory, the capital of which has been fixed at \$3,000,000. Mr. Louis Dohme (head of Sharp & Dohme) and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme are prominently interested in the concern. The details have not been settled, but bichromate of potash is probably to be one of their leading products. English capital is reported to be somewhat interested in the enterprise.

THE SULPHONAL DISPUTE.—The Bayer Co., Ltd., of Elberfeld, have instituted an action against Messrs. Lehn & Fink, wholesale druggists, of New York, for alleged infringement of the word "Sulphonal," which the company contend is a trade-mark and their exclusive property. The action will be heard in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and the American firm announce their intention of defending their action vigorously, on the grounds of trade usage and the expiry of the patent.

THE WORK OF ORGANISING LOCAL BRANCHES of the American Pharmaceutical Association in different cities continues with gratifying success. Branches have now been established in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Washington will soon organise, and in New York City it is proposed to turn the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association into a branch. A local branch is likely to be organised also in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Professor Remington is Chairman of the Philadelphia branch, Professor Oscar Oldberg of the Chicago branch, and Mr. John F. Hancock of the Baltimore branch.

THE MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS OF AMERICA have for several years been greatly disturbed because the American dealer and the American consumer must buy imported French perfumes from the false conviction that they are superior to domestic products. At the recent annual meeting of the Association, held in New York City, a sum of money was appropriated, and arrangements were made, to carry on a campaign of education along this line. The domestic manufacturers say that American perfumes are just as good as the imported articles, and that, furthermore, they escape the 30-per-cent. tariff which importations have to stand.

THE DOCTOR LOST.—Wisconsin has a pharmacy law which permits assistant pharmacists to sell drugs in towns of less than 500 inhabitants. A physician recently brought an action attacking the constitutionality of this law. His point was that the people in larger towns demanded no more protection than the people in a small village, and that what was necessary in one place was necessary in another. He lost the case. The decision is of importance because nearly every one of the forty-five State pharmacy laws in this country makes a similar exception for the smaller districts where a full-fledged pharmacist does not find the conduct of a drug-store sufficiently profitable.

MEDICO-PHARMACEUTICAL ENTENTES.—One of the interesting developments in America lately has been seen in several joint meetings, in different cities, of physicians and pharmacists. At a meeting of this kind in the upper section of New York City, a banquet was given by the pharmacists to the physicians of the neighbourhood, and interesting post-prandial speeches were made on subjects of mutual concern. At a similar meeting in Detroit papers were read by both pharmacists and physicians on the general subject of synthetic chemicals, their chemistry, therapeutics, and so on. Most of the newly organised local branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association are working along

this line and striving to bring the doctors and the druggists of the different cities into closer union.

A PLEthora OF DEGREES.—Mr. Henry P. Hynson, the well-known Baltimore pharmacist, has been endeavouring for some time to bring about a unification of the degrees in pharmacy. He would particularly like to see settlement made upon one chief degree, and that to be "doctor in pharmacy." As it is now, there are "graduate in pharmacy," "pharmaceutical chemist," "bachelor of pharmacy," "doctor of pharmacy," "master of pharmacy," and several others. Mr. Hynson has secured the support of several pharmaceutical associations in New York City, and he will bring the question forward for settlement at the September meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

THE N.A.R.D. has been criticised so strongly for its action in dropping the Mann Bill that it decided to apply to Congress for another hearing on the measure and endeavour once more to make it a law. A hearing was granted a few weeks ago, and was largely attended by the friends and opponents of the measure. Existing treaty obligations with Germany has made it impossible to insist upon the one feature of the Bill which really brought it into existence in the first place—namely, a provision requiring that the German manufacturers of synthetics may not be given a patent protection in this country which is denied them in their own. With this feature lost, the support of the Bill has been greatly lessened; and this is the chief reason why the N.A.R.D. decided some time ago not to be very active in pushing it forward. Another reason was that the Bill was inimical to domestic manufacturers.

DUTY-FREE ALCOHOL.—The "Free" Alcohol Bill, which has been referred to on several occasions in the *C. & D.*, has passed the Senate and will shortly become law. In effect, the Bill provides that on and after January 1, 1907, domestic alcohol of such degree of proof as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may be withdrawn from bond without the payment of internal revenue tax for use in the arts and industries, and for fuel, light, and power, provided that it shall have been denatured in the presence of an authorised Government officer so that it shall be useless as a beverage or for liquid medicinal purposes. The Bill has been received with acclamation by the industrial interests of the country. The Standard Oil Co., because of its interest in the manufacture of gasoline, and the wood alcohol producers fought the Bill vigorously in the Senate, but the pressure for it was so great that it managed to get through despite the opposition.

EARTHQUAKE DEATHS AND LOSSES.—Six druggists were killed in the earthquake and fire at San Francisco. The flames did not touch the Department of Pharmacy of the University of California, but the Pharmacy Department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was destroyed. Among firms that lost heavily by the catastrophe were the Ammonol Chemical Co. (entire San Francisco stock), Armour & Co. (branch house and stock destroyed), Bauer & Black (\$2,500), Johnson & Johnson (stock, \$40,000), C. I. Hood Co. (\$10,000), Denver Chemical Co. (branch office destroyed, also stock, \$25,000), Frederick Stearns & Co. (nearly \$5,000), Norwich Pharmacal Co. (office and warehouse destroyed), Seabury & Johnson (stock, \$25,000), New York Pharmacal Association (\$21,000), W. R. Warner & Co. (\$15,000 of stock), John Wyeth & Bro. (stock completely destroyed), William S. Merrell Chemical Co. (entire stock), and Schieffelin & Co. (stock).

THE SPECIAL FUND which the N.A.R.D. is creating for the assistance of the San Francisco druggists in re-establishing themselves in business continues to accumulate, but it seems unlikely now that more than \$50,000 or \$60,000 will be raised. This will provide about \$200 for each of the 300 druggists whose businesses were destroyed. The Chicago Druggists' Association raised nearly \$2,000, while the Philadelphia Association accumulated something over \$1,500. Other local associations throughout the country have been proportionately generous. The house of Merck & Co. donated \$1,000, the California Fig Syrup Co. an equal sum, while nearly twenty manufacturing houses gave \$500 each. The highest point was reached when the Emerson Drug Co. gave \$2,000, and there were many contributions of \$100 and less.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

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We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

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This System was instituted solely for the protection of our readers, and it has so often been of real service that it should be more generally used. All cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

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APPARATUS.

Set Minor apparatus, secondhand (at Clapham), good condition; best offer; list on application. KEMP, 3 St. Mary's, West Street, Sutton, Surrey.

Laboratory.—Giving up profession; a complete laboratory outfit; any reasonable offer accepted; to be seen at Staplehurst, Bulstrode Road, Hounslow.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," 2 vols, 14s. 6d.; Paulus Aegineta, 4s. 6d.; Tilt's "Diseases of Women," 3s. 6d.; MacNaughton Jones's do. 5s. 6d.; Do. "Aural Surgery," 3s. 6d.; Billiter's "Diseases Lung and Heart," 4s. 6d.; Richards on "Consumption," 2s. 6d.; Ryan's "Medical Jurisprudence," 6s. 6d.; Flint's "Principles and Practice of Medicine," 4s. 6d.; Holmes and Hulke's "System of Surgery," 6s. 6d.; Carpenter's "Human Physiology," 5s. 6d.; Tomes' "Dental Surgery," 4s. 6d.; Taylor on "Poison," 4s. 6d.; Wallace's "Venereal Diseases," Illustrated, 6s. 6d.; Montgomery's "Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy," 4s. 6d.; Brände's "Manual of Chemistry," 2 vols., 7s. 6d.; Fowne's "Chemistry," 4s. 6d.; 22s. Redwood Supplement Pharmacopœia, 5s. 6d.; post free. WILLIAMS, The Pharmacy, Moreton-in-Marsh.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

10 lb. pct. iodid., 8s per lb. Cash to "Velox" (34/25), Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Dight's spectacles, about 200 pairs; descriptive list; cheap. GRIEVE, Penydarren, Merthyr.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 61.

What offers? 9 Evans Sons Leicher & Webb £5 preference shares 34/40, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

What offers? Eight 1-oz. Antikamnia tablets; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 2s. 9d. Holloway's ointment; whole or part. 34/4, Office of this Paper.

Over-stocked; 3 doz. Doan's kidney pills, 3' doz. Iron-ox tablets, 2 doz. Carter liver pills; will accept £5 15s., carriage paid, cash with order. 34/16, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Outside lamp, post or by for sale; good condition. GREENISH, Chemist, New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.

Idris soda-fountain and complete set of Chemist's fixtures, together or separate. BOLSHAW, Chemist, Hastings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Selection of goods, shop fittings, bottles, &c., after refitting shop; list on application. ROGERS, Chemist, Wallasey.

Two specie jars, good condition; Maw's No. 1461 Book of Illustrations; what offers? "W.", 104 Farrington Road, E.C.

For sale, soda-water machine, siphon filler, and turn-over, in first-class working order; also quantity of siphons. 82 Broad Street, Hanley.

A water-bed with central pipe for sale; cost £10; in good condition; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, NESBITT, 40 Dartmouth Row, Blackheath Hill.

Dental-chair, upholstered maroon plush, adjustable head-rest, back, and seat; plated fittings; originally cost 20 guineas; sacrifice for £7 7s. NEALE, Chemist, Herne Bay.

Dental-engine, almost new, flexible wrist, burrs, &c., comp'ete. cost £5, accept £2 10s.; also 5 vols. "Family Physician," cost 6s. 6d. each, accept 15s. PERKINS, 1 New Road East, Portsmouth.

Carter's invalid adjustable couch, fitted with rubber-tyred wheels, front ditto having movable sockets, being easily propelled, horsehair-stuffed cushions, perfect throughout, 72s. 6d. 5 Bridge Place, Station Road, Wood Green.

Optician's trial-case, 15 sets convex and concave lenses, &c., in polished mahogany case, nearly new, £1 1s.; also spectacles, folders, lenses, &c.; accept reasonable offer; Ashe's dental-chair, cost £25, will accept £10. Apply ELLIOTT & CO., 192 Uxbridge Road, W.

What offers for 168 lb. keg graphite motor-grease; 1 40-gall. cask heavy motor-oil; 1 25 gall. keg Radol disinfectant; all Jackdaw brand; also 1 gross Rankin's 6d. ointment; $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Keene's one-night corn-cure. PORTER & SON, Coalville, Leicestershire.

WANTED.

Milliamperc-meter for x-ray; also for high-frequency. DR. DALE, Scarborough.

Tooth instruments; box-jointed; modern; plated; cheap. FOULSTON, Chemist, Slough.

"Greenish's" and "Lowson's." State prices. HOLLAND, The Laurels, Sileby, Loughborough.

Platinum, disused, purchased; write for quotation; references. "BUYER," 24 Nelson Terrace, E.C.

Second-hand (good condition) specie-jars, pill-machines, 5i suppository mould, and cut-glass carboy. "PHARMACO," 6 Central Drive, Blackpool.

Formula for cucumber paste for making cucumber emulsion; will pay for approved formula. CHARLES HOFFENREICH, IX Soroksári út 8, Budapest, Hungary.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Address of J. B. Emerson, chemist, late of 8 Church Street, West Hartlepool; will be to your advantage. 278/7, Office of this Paper.